The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO. 204 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m., 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
8th "	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
15th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
29th "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
12th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
10th "	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
24th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st. "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th "	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st "	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
*29th "	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate	"B" rate
To MARSEILLES ..	Rs. 594 or	Rs. 495 Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON ..	" 627 or	Rs. 523 Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM.
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	T. Date.	4986	30th Oct.	8th Nov.
Karachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov
Inabe Maru	.....	6189	30th Nov.	12th Dec

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO.
OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg....	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.
306—34

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar.....	10th Mar.....
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar.....
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April....
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April ..
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ..	25th May ...

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	803
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	— —	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutsher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY.
A few select pieces at
English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

Flooring Tiles. Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28. CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort.,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals
Bath-room Fittings etc. etc. etc.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
DWARKA 1695, Th. 30th Oct. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LINGA...2185, Fri. 31st Oct. *6 a.m. Direct.
LHASA 2184, Mon. 3rd Nov. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C.M.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 30th October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

S. S. "LINDULA" 3,358, tons on Tuesday, 4th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Beshire, Woweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday, 30th October.
†PURNEA	3306	" 13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA.	3418	" 27th Nov.
†PUNDUA	3305	" 11th December.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

29th October, 1913.

F. CORNAGLIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.
PARTIES SERVED ON CONTRACT.
PRICE LIST AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
83—85, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Arsenal Road, Poona.
Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No, 42.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludihana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital. Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
169

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON.
Manager.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to moffusil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed Highest references given.
31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.**
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

WEDDING GIFTS.

FINE JEWELLRY
set with
PRECIOUS STONES.
RELIABLE CLOCKS.
RELIABLE WATCHES.
WATCH BRACELETS.
SILVER PLATE.
ELECTRO-PLATE.
PIANOFORTES.
PHOTO CAMERAS.
BINOCULARS.

We offer you a wide choice from an unparalleled stock.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
SILVERSMITHS, WATCHMAKERS &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets "	" 50	" 2-12
Dindigul Torches "	" 50	" 3—8
Dindigul Rocks "	" 50	" 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	" 50	" 2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.
Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

AHMED E. ESAALI.

SILK MERCER.

Dealer in all Sorts of Fashionable Silk, Artistic High Class Embroidered Silks.

Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silks Stocked in large Quantities.
Every Mail Brings for us the latest and up-to-date Fashions.
V. P. P. Orders accepted and executed with great care and attention.

AHMED E. ESAALI.
SILK MERCER.
Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
Telephone No. 479.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognized by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

"HUMOURS OF INDIA" is the title of a novel volume comprising 30 sketches on native subjects, with piquant and humorous descriptive letter-press, which will be published on November 1st. Price Re. 1; postage extra. Drop a card to the Publisher, "Humours of India," care of "Advocate of India" and a copy will be sent to you V.P.P. on publication.

THE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PARSEE CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.

WITH A VIEW to make the Old Boys' Employment Register kept in the Institution more complete and uptodate, OLD BOYS are requested kindly to NOTIFY the PRINCIPAL as to their present employment, emoluments and address. 0666

POLACEK'S CARLTON HOTEL.
Outram Road.

A MODERN HIGH CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. Spacious bright and comfortable single and double rooms and Suites. Electric Lights and Fans throughout, up to date Sanitation. The perfection of Cleanliness, Comfort and "THE CUISUINE SECOND TO NONE IN INDIA. Directly supervised by the Managing Proprietor. Terms very moderate. For rates apply to the Proprietor. 0640

CHUMMERY REQUIRE:

(1) Use of good Victoria and horse for its keep for about 6 months.
(2) Good set of crockery, glassware, cutlery, silverware and aluminium kitchen utensils to buy outright or hire.

Reply to one or both above items with full particulars to,
No. 110 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
0671

WANTED

BAKER—Wanted for the Quetta Club about December, an experienced Baker, able to make cakes and confectionery also. Pay according to qualifications.—Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY, Quetta Club, Quetta.

CAMA AND ALBLESS HOSPITALS.—There are some vacancies for paying Pupils, Nurses trained for the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association Examinations. Particulars on application to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 0660

CLERGYMAN'S daughter desires re-engagement as Nursery Governess, fond of children, good needlewoman.—Apply with salary and all particulars to A. B., c/o. Mrs. Hingston, Eddleston, Simla.

FRENCH EVENING CLASS for Beginners, modern methods, starts 4th November, for six months. Apply Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, French Room, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 0606

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY LODGE, Bellasis Road, Byculla. MATRON WANTED at once. Not under 30. Churchwomen only need apply. Personal application any morning to LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

LADY willing to pay £13 to anyone sailing by Macedonia March 21st Bombay to Marseilles for five hours daily assistance with boy 2½ years.—Apply MARRS I.E.S., Poona.

MAJOR R.A.M.C., stationed hills, tour expire next trooping season, wishes exchange home this trooping. Small bonus offered.
Apply TROOPER, c/o GRINDLAY, Bombay.

MOTOR-REPAIRERS. WANTED first class CAR & MOTOR-CYCLE FITTERS, also CYCLE REPAIRERS, men used to Brazing and enamelling particularly required, and those able to take charge of work without supervision. Only really competent men wanted, no notice will be taken of others. Good pay and prospects to right men and expenses paid to Madras. Apply
MESSRS. OAKES & CO., LTD.,
Madras.

WANTED for a local School an EXPERIENCED UNDER-GRADUATE, strong in English and Mathematics. Apply, stating terms, to Box No. 109 "Bombay Chronicle". 0670.

WANTED—In March or April experienced nurse for two infants. Services in return for passage to England by steamer.—Apply MRS. BARR, Bikaner.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS Head Cook with good credentials. Apply, stating terms, to P. M. C. 2nd Batt. Leicestershire Regt., Ranikhet.

WANTED.—European lady's maid to accompany lady to England middle of November; must be good hairdresser and darner.—Apply LADY STUART, Ootacamund.

WANTED—One DRAFTSMAN on Rs. 40 per month.
One TRACER on Rs. 15 per month.
Apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar State Railway, Bhavnagar Para, Kathiawar.

WANTED

WANTED—A fully qualified Engineer for the Naini Tal Municipality. Salary Rs. 250. No allowances.—Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be addressed to the SECRETARY, Municipal Board, Naini Tal.

WANTED—An English Nurse for girl, age 5, going home 1915; plains in winter, hills in summer: excellent character required. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem to commence with.—Apply Mrs. NEWNHAM, Sialkot.

WANTED for the High School, Jhalrapatan, Rajputana, HEAD MASTER, should be an M.A. or M. Sc., salary rising by annual increments from Rs. 100 to 150. Second Master, should be a B.A. or B. Sc. a salary rising by annual increments from Rs. 60 to 100. Apply to
THE DIWAN OF JHALAWAR STATE,
Jhalrapatan.

WANTED AT ONCE First Class Cook for Officers Mess. Only those with first class certificates need apply. Person engaged must bring his own assistants.—State experience, salary required and send copies of certificates to P. M. C., ROYAL FUSILIERS, Jubbulpore, C. P.

WANTED—An Assistant LECTURER in Mathematics capable of teaching English up to the Intermediate standard. Salary Rs. 100. Candidates (who must possess an M.A. degree) should submit their applications with copies of testimonials etc. to the PRINCIPAL, Morris College, Nagpur, not later than the 10th November.

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY several temporary ENGINEERS or Upper Subordinates for the Public Works Department (Europeans and Anglo-Indians only.) Apply in person with copies of testimonials in original.
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Anglo-Indian Empire League.
"Wheeler's Buildings, 218 Hornby Road, Fort. 0669.

WANTED for the Municipal Board Girls' School, Amritsar, a second lady teacher; none but trained teachers, European, with a competent knowledge of at least one Vernacular (Urdu or Punjabi) and qualified by age and experience need apply. Salary Rs. 125 month.—Apply to SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Amritsar.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

WANTED in January for Bishop Corrie High School, Madras a SECOND MASTER. A British Graduate to teach Physical Science and Mathematics. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem, non-resident, with prospects. Apply to
THE HEAD MASTER.

WANTED a MATRON for the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary (Hospital), Ahmedabad.
Pay Rs. 100—10—120.
Apply with testimonials before 5th November, 1913.
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Victoria Jubilee Dispensary Committee,
Ahmedabad

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Competent MOTOR MECHANIC, (European or Anglo-Indian only), accustomed to 16—20 Wolsely Car for a Lieutenant-Governor. Salary Rs. 100 and free quarters. Also NURSERY GOVERNESSES and School MISTRESSES. Apply in person, with testimonials in original HONORARY SECRETARY, Anglo-Indian Empire League, "Wheelers Buildings," 218, Hornby Road, Fort.

WANTED A SECRETARY for the Club of Western India, Poona, from about the 15th of December, 1913. Applicants should have a good knowledge of accounts and club work generally. They must be members of some well recognised social club. The emoluments are Rs. 400 per mensem together with free board and bachelor quarters.
A good knowledge of the country and its language is essential.
Applications with testimonials should be submitted as soon as possible.
To THE SECRETARY.
Club of Western India,
Poona.

WANTED—A working MECHANIC to take charge of the Mechanical plant in the Store of the Executive Engineer Poona District, and to keep it in repair.
The plant consists of portable Engines, steam rollers pumps, etc.
Applications stating the age, experience and the salary expected should be submitted with testimonials to the undersigned before the 15th November 1913.
The appointment will be temporary.
(Sd.) J. M. MACKAY, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona Dist.
Ex. Engineer's Office,
Poona District,
Poona, 27th October 1913.

WANTED immediately a BACHELOR OF SCIENCE of any Indian University to serve as the SENIOR SCIENCE TEACHER on Rs. 80 per mensem in the Municipal High School at Burhanpur Central Provinces. Service pensionable with prospects of promotion. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to
KANHAYA LAL GURU, M.A.,
Inspector of Schools,
Nerbudda Circle,
Hoshangabad, C.P.s.

FOR SALE:

FOR SALE—BAHADUR, ch. a.g. 7 years, very fast, played in tournaments, has won Gymkhana Races—placed under C. T. C. Rs. 800.
A very low offer will be accepted for immediate sale as owner has gone home. Apply to J. S. FOLJAMBE, 43rd Light Infantry, Ahmednagar.

FOR SALE, SUNBEAM CAR, 1910 model, 12-16 H P., 5-seated torpedo body, telescopic luggage gird behind, painted and upholstered dark green, complete with hood, horn, speed metre, 5 lamps, spare wheel, etc., etc. In very good running order and lately overhauled, insured. Price Rs. 5,000 or offer. Apply
R. E. GIBSON,
Government House,
Mahableshwar.

FOR SALE.—Rs. 4,500 or reasonable offer.—11 H. P. HUMBER CAR, 1912 Model, 4-seater, complete, fitted with 5 detachable wheels, 3 Continental Tropical, 2 Mic' elin tyres, electric small lamps, speeds -opeeds meter—milometer. Insured till 23rd August, 1914. Many spares. Condition excellent. Apply to
W. W. SMART, I.C.S.,
Poona.

FOR SALE AT COONOOR ON THE NILGIRIS. St. Hildas—Furnished residence, central situation, near Club and Library, ground 0.89 acres. Elevation 6,000 ft. Built 1903.
3 Bedrooms.
2 Dressing-rooms.
4 Bath-rooms.
Dining-room.
Drawing-room.
Coach House, Stable, Kitchen and Servants Godowns. Water supply from Coonoor Water Works.
Price, including furniture, Rs. 16,000.
Apply to Messrs. EDGE AND GENGE, Solicitors, Ootacamund.

FOR SALE—The following Mess furniture by Ross & Co., Dublin, consisting of:—
1 Mirror.
2 Large Sofas.
1 Writing Table.
2 Cart Tables.
4 Arm Chairs.
7 Small Chairs.
1 Table.
The above are all in good repair. The sofas and chairs were re-covered with dark green morocco leather four years ago and are in good condition. Price Rs. 750.
Apply to the MESS PRESIDENT, Royal Irish Rifles, Kamptee C. P.

PIANO, upright cottage, by Broadwood, London, iron frame, in case, made for India, very sweet toned, in excellent order and tune, Rs. 500.
D. B. Hammer 470 H. V. Cordite Rifle by Manton, very accurate and in good condition, with about 50 cartridges. A very powerful useful weapon, has killed bison, tiger, etc., Rs. 450.
D. B. Hammerless ejector 12 bore Gun, by Cashmore, 32 in. barrels, takes 2¾in. case, in very good condition, a powerful handy gun, Rs. 300.
ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIELS.
Beechgrove Doris, K. C. S. B. 904 R, a very handsome well trained bitch winner 2nd open Crystal Palace K. C. Show, best bitch in show Lucknow 1912, and many other specials, 4 yrs. old, retrieves tenderly and good worker, and good brood bitch, Rs. 450.
Piru, a handsome well bred drog, winner of several prizes in India, a good stud dog, retrieves tenderly to hand, but is a bit wild, Rs. 150. Has had some very nice pups to Beechgrove Doris. If taken together Rs. 550 to a good home.
Apply Major R. P. WEMYSS QUIN, 41st Dogras, Bareilly.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—3 Airy rooms, kitchen and bath rooms of the SOLON PRINTING WORKS, Bank Street, Fort. Apply within. 0635

TO BE LET a GODOWN near Evans Fraser's Premises. Hornby Row. Apply to M. M. NICHOLSON. c/o. Bruel & Co.

TO BE LET—Top Flat CORONATION MANSION, Dadar, five large ventilated Rooms with Bathroom and Kitchen; Tram, Train and School handy. Apply G. D. SMITH, Dadar. 0624

TO BE LET at Matheran till the end of Feb. or by the month, a new BUNGALOW, furnished, opp. The Mount, Rugby. Apply to
MRS. MADGAOKAR,
Ahmednagar.

TO BE LET 2ND FLOOR, new Queen's Road, for Office and Residence, electric lights and lift, from November, 1913. Apply HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay. 0645

TO BE LET AT MATHERAN.—"SPRINGWOOD" and "WADIA LODGE." Apply to
D. N. VAKIL,
C/o R. Scott & Co.,
Gowalia Tank.

TO LET 2ND FLOOR on new Queen's Road, for Office and Residence, five Bed Rooms with Bath Rooms, Drawing and Dining Rooms, one servant and two Store Rooms, Electric light and lift. Apply HORMASJI SORABJI & Sons, 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay. 0646

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Airy and Commodious Blocks and separate Bungalows at Mazagaon Hope Hall Estate—on the tram Line—a minute's walk from the Railway Station. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises or Lukhamsi Nappoo, Dana Bunder. 064:

TO NURSES:—NURSE MIDWIFE WANTED for the European Hospital, Port Blair. Salary Rs. 70—5—90 monthly with free rations, quarters, uniform and service. Applications stating age and experience should be addressed to THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, Port Blair, from whom further information regarding the appointment can be obtained.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

H.H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS to the value of about B. G. Rs. 13,000 Particulars on application.
No application will be answered unless from a firm of recognised standing.
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
For Irrigation,
H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D.
Hyderabad (Deccan).

OLD BELFORDIANS CLUB.

THERE will be a gathering of Old Bedfordians at Bedford on December, 12, 13, and 14, 1913, For these nights hospitality and accommodation will be arranged for all who desire it.
On December 12th there will be a concert: On December 13th Football matches, and in the evening a social meeting of the Club in the School Hall. On December 14th services in the School Chapel.
All who wish to be present are requested to write to Mr. G. T. ATKINSON at the School.

KALA-BHAVAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BARODA.

OPENING OF THE NEW SESSION.

THE NEXT SESSION'S work of the Kala-Bhavan, Baroda, will begin on 15th November next. Three years' systematic courses of instruction are given in Civil Engineering; Mechanical Engineering; Chemical Technology chiefly of Dyeing, Bleaching and Calico Printing, Textile Manufacture; Fine and Applied Art, and Commerce. Fees and other expenses are very small, and the work is conducted by specialists in well-equipped laboratories and workshops. Further information can be obtained from the Calendar of the Institute which is published in English and the Vernaculars, and can be obtained free of charge from the undersigned.
C. H. VORA,
Principal.
Kala-Bhavan, Baroda. 0664

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS IN THE TIMINGS OF CERTAIN TRAINS ON THE HARBOUR BRANCH.

ON and FROM SATURDAY, the 1st NOVEMBER, 1913, the timings of 675 Down and 676 Up Week-day passenger trains between Kurla and Tank Bunder will be altered and the trains will run to the following timings:—

675 Down Week-days Kurla Passenger.	H. M.	676 Week-days Kurla Passenger.	H. M.
Tank Bunder	D.18.15	Kurla	D.17.25
Sewri Temporary	D.18.21	Colwada	D.17.35
Sewri	D.18.24	Sewri	D.17.43
Colwada	D.18.31	Sewri Temporary	A.17.46
			D.17.30
Kurla	A.18.39	Tank Bunder	A.17.55.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 25th October, 1913. 0262

NOTICE.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Thana, will receive SEALED TENDERS at 1 p.m. Standard time, on 3rd November, 1913, for Constructing Police Lines at Bandra, and Police Buildings at Kurla.
2. The Forms of Tenders, etc., can be had on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form to the Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Standard time on working days except the day of receiving Tenders.

	Police Lines Bandra. Rs.	Police Buildings Kurla. Rs.
Probable value of the work	41,280	9,208
Earnest money	500	500
Amount of deposit	4,100	920

Tenders should be complete in respect of calculations, etc.
J. J. B. BENSON,
Executive Engineer,
Thana District..
Thana, 24th October, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 571 of 1913.

Re Chhagonlal Umedram carrying on business in the name of Madhowji Umedram at Mumbadevi without the Fort of Bombay; in adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed CHHAGONLAL UMEDRAM has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.
Dated this 25th day of October, 1913.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, 27th October, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 573 of 1913.

Re Velji Narpal and Pasu Narpal, both of Bombay, Hindu, Inhabitants residing at Shak Gulli outside the Fort, of Bombay and Keshowji Kuverji also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at Daristhan Lane outside the Fort of Bombay trading in Bombay under the name and firm of Velji Narpal and Co., at Kharik Bazar and as Vasonji Velji at Moodi Bazar and as Vasonji also at Kharik Bazar.

WHEREAS the abovenamed VELJI NARPAL, PASU NARPAL and KESHOWJI KUVERJI, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.
Dated this 27th day of October, 1913.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, the 27th October, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.

GRAND PROGRAMME FOR DIVALI HOLIDAYS.
NIGHTLY FROM 7 to 8 and 10 to 11.

ZUMA THE GIPSY.

The most pathetic Story of a Gipsy girl's Fidelity and Self-sacrifice.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE "THE SNAKE DANCE."
Full Programme of other Pictures.

NIGHTLY FROM 8-15 to 9-30 ONLY.

PROTEA. STILL GOING STRONG.

PRIZE SHOWS { *Saturday 5-15 to 6-30 ("Protea" only)* / *Sunday 5-30 to 6-30 (New Programme.)*

Films for sale or hire; apply to Manager.

NOTICES:

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 1st December 1913, by THE AGENT, M. & S. M. Ry. Co., Ltd., Rayapuram, Madras, for the supply of 78,000 BROAD GAUGE WOODEN TRACK, 5,627 CROSSING & 1,440 BRIDGE SLEEPERS. Tenders should be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "TENDERS FOR BROAD GAUGE SLEEPERS."
Forms of Tender (which also contain the Specification and Conditions under which Tenders will be considered and Contracts let) can be had from THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES, Perambur, who will also furnish any further information, that may be required.
HENRY CARPENTER,
Superintendent of Stores.
Office of the Supdt. of Stores.
Perambur, 22nd October, 1913.

IN THE COURT OF RAI BAHADUR P. NAND LAL, I. S. O., JUDGE OF SMALL CAUSE COURT, RESIDENCY, INDORE.

S. C. Suit No. 121 of 1913.
Nandram Radha Kishan, owner of the firm Nandram Radha Kishan, of Residency Indore .....Plaintiff
versus
Jaichand Soorchand, owner of the firm Lakhmichand Jaithdas of Jotana near Maisana (Gujrat) now whereabouts not known .....Defendant.
CLAIM:—Rs. 500-0-0.

WHEREAS it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the whereabouts of the defendant in the above case have not been traced by plaintiff in spite of taking all steps for the purpose, it is hereby notified that the above case will be heard exparte on the 20th November 1913, unless the defendant attend and defend the case on that date.
Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 21st day of October 1913.
P. NAND LAL,
Judge, Small Cause Court,
Residency Indore.
Court of Small Causes,
Residency Indore.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF LINSEED OILS DURING THE YEAR 1914.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Linseed Oils" are invited and will be received by THE AGENT in his Office at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha) up to 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 11th November, 1913, at which date, time and place, they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present. The Oils will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depot but may be consigned from Outstations in accordance with terms noted in the Form of Tender. The Oils to be supplied must be according to the following specification:—

	Cwts.
Oil linseed, boiled, specific gravity 0.946 to 0.950, Viscosity 165 to 175 at 100deg. Fahrenheit (to be entirely free from water).	2,000
Oil linseed, raw, specific gravity 0.930 to 0.935, Viscosity 115 to 125 at 100 deg.. Fahrenheit (to be entirely free from water).	1,200

2. Form of Tenders can be obtained from THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER, North Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each Tender form.
3. Samples of the Oils tendered legibly marked with the name and address of Tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 11th November, 1913, and should not be less than 5 gallon drums which will not be returned.
4. Earnest Money as prescribed in Form of Tender should be remitted to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter, stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with Tender for "Linseed Oils" and his receipt should be attached to the Form of Tender, Currency notes valuing Rs. 500 and above of other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted.
5 Tenders not submitted on the prescribed Form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.
6 THE AGENT holds himself at liberty to select one or both items from any Tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest of any Tender.
By Order,
CHIEF STOREKEEPER.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 16th October, 1913.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6 p.m. TWICE-NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

DIWALI DIVERSIONS.
THE GREAT DRAMA
"EAST LYNNE:"
The Story that has Moved the World.
MAX LINDER
At the 'phone.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Monday November 24th.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
in the History of India.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Box Plan will open at ROSE & Co.
at 10-30 A.M. on Wed. Nov. 5th.
The World Famous CLASSICAL Dancer
MAUD ALLAN
AND
LEO. JAN. MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY.
THE RENOWNED
PIANIST, VIOLINIST AND 'CELLIST.
The following are amongst those who have witnessed the Dances of Miss Maud Allan.
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
HIS LATE MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

PRICES.
BOXES from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.
STALLS Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
DRESS CIRCLE Rs. 5.
Box Plan open at ROSE & Co.
Managers;—
Howard Edie and
W. Angus McLeod.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 1st November, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).
The materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Street Nos. 5D: 103AA, case Nos. 76, 2, Dadar Road, Soparibaug Road, Tram Terminus.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 3rd November, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).
The materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Street Nos. 343 (5); 343 (6) case Nos. 49, 50, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th October, 1913.

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THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. (INDIA), Ltd.

—:o:—

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS

LIQUID FUEL.

TURPENE—THE SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.

SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY.

and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 TONS WHITE CAWNPORE AND HATHRAS WHEAT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of November, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), 150 tons Cawnpore and Hathras wheat, by order of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and on account and at the risk of Seth Fulchand Matrumal, at Shed No. 3, Wari Bunder.

25 tons, marked C.W. 7, Pile No. 10, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.

25 tons, marked C.W. 8, Pile No. 37, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.

25 tons marked C.W. 9, Pile No. 37, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.

25 tons, marked C.W. 10, Pile No. 37, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.

On account and at the risk of Seth Bhagwandas Parasram, at C. Shed, Carnac Bunder.

25 tons, marked C.W. Pile, No. 6, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.

25 tons, marked C.W. Pile No. 7, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS, CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Jehangir Byramjee Dalal, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.).

The following:—

1 Brougham Shaped Motor-car No. 2082.
1 Ford Landaulette Motor-Car No. 1329.
1 Vis-a-Vis by Jacob Lohnar & Co.
1 Rubber tyred C. Spring Victoria by Laurie and Marner, London.
1 Office Shigram by Laurie and Marner, London.
1 Black Cob.
1 Bay horse.
1 Set harness.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of Sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th October, 1913.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Oct. 28

264. *Parade.*—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North Battery at 5-30 P.M. on Saturday the 1st November 1913, for 7-5 Inch Gun Drill and Instruction for D.R.F. Specialists.
Dress:—Khaki with Caps.

(Sd) E.P. Cudlip Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Oct. 29

Bombay 29th October 1913.

1157. *Parades.*—Detail of Company Parades:—
I. "A" Company parade for 4 o-day Wednesday the 29th instant is cancelled.
II. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Friday the 31st instant at 6 P.M.

1158. Wednesday the 5th November.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 P.M..
Dress-Drill Order, Uniform shorts with caps.

(Signed) F.E. James, Captain
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 28th October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0.12" of rain. Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Lahore and Sirsa; minimum temperature is in excess in the south-western and the extreme northern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Jhansi. Temperature is generally in excess more especially at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally normal. Minimum temperature is in excess in upper Sind and south Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Temperature is in excess in West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess; minimum temperature is in defect at most stations in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual and night temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Minimum temperature is below normal at some stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall, though still nearly general, has decreased considerably on the south Coromandel Coast. Local rain has fallen elsewhere in south-east Madras and in Malabar and the east Punjab.

Fairly general rain is likely on the south Coromandel Coast and some showers in the adjacent districts inland and in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON TUESDAY, the 28th of October 1913.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of Past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of Past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date
PERSIAN-AREA						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st)	87.3	70.8	58	..	0.09	—0.01
Jask	94.3	77.3	55	..	0.00	—0.07
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st)	96.8	79.1	75	..	0.00	—0.20
PUNJAB—						
Multan	92.3	66.0	54	..	10.28	×5.54
Rawalpindi	84.4	54.1	67	..	24.47	+2.04
Lahore	85.9	65.2	70	..	18.09	+2.88
Sirsa	86.3	59.0	65	..	17.81	+6.59
Ambala	90.5	54.9	69	0.12	28.33	+4.65
Delhi	91.0	59.8	56	..	13.66	—10.01
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.5	68.0	48	..	7.39	—17.60
Mainpuri	92.8	69.1	63	..	?	?
Jhansi	96.6	..	30	..	9.64	—25.60
Cawnpore	92.1	69.0	64	..	18.82	—14.71
Allahabad	93.1	62.5	56	..	22.36	—14.19
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	97.1	61.8	52	..	3.31	+1.05
Karachi	88.0	69.0	71	..	12.01	+5.88
Ajmer	91.6	64.2	56	..	11.16	—7.89
Jaipur	93.2	61.5	45	..	12.73	—9.17
Kotah	94.6	72.1	32	..	15.62	—10.78
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.5	68.5	61	..	38.37	+24.83
Dwarka	85.8	73.7	89	..	17.33	+3.66
Veraval	85.6	72.8	86	..	24.55	+7.12
Rajkot	96.6	72.4	80	..	28.59	+2.73
Bhavnagar Para*	94.5	70.8	72	..	35.95	+16.13
Surat	95.9	67.1	72	..	37.64	—2.98
Ahmedabad	96.6	71.2	61	..	35.61	×6.49
Dessa	96.8	63.9	54	..	35.15	+11.88
Neemuch	92.4	67.2	38	..	23.89	—3.38
Indore	92.6	62.1	40	..	36.48	+5.22
GENERAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92.3	50.3	56	..	30.39	—21.73
Saugor	92.8	68.1	53	..	22.02	—20.25
Hoshangabad	95.1	59.9	54	..	36.31	—10.31
Khandwa	94.7	62.1	43	..	38.15	×9.88
Akola	94.7	58.0	39	..	25.79	—3.39
Amraoti	92.8	61.3	33	..	35.01	+4.04
Nagpur	93.6	59.8	54	..	43.55	—1.71
Chanda	90.5	58.0	55	..	52.29	—5.07
Raipur	89.7	66.6	61	..	35.03	—10.04
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.9	73.3	73	..	70.96	+0.46
Ratnagiri	89.3	67.9	38	..	71.76	—27.37
Mormugao	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karwar	89.7	70.0	85	..	99.95	—17.02
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.4	69.1	41	..	15.10	5.74
Ahmednagar	90.1	55.0	47	..	22.60	+2.86
Poona	91.0	59.8	63	..	25.42	+1.19
Sholapur	93.8	67.1	36	..	13.00	×13.20
Bijapur	90.2	64.8	67	..	14.67	—2.65
Belgaum	85.3	59.0	60	..	37.02	—5.99
Aurangabad	90.9	60.0	33	..	21.94	—3.96
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.4	57.7	53	..	38.55	+0.91
Hyderabad	88.3	64.7	67	..	16.28	—10.71
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.8	76.2	79	..	10197	10.36—
Calicut	87.8	76.1	93	0.22	97.12	—0.54
Cochin	85.7	74.7	78	..	79.71	+4.88
Colombo	85.0	75.0	93	0.04	19.95	—13.81
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	83.3	73.7	72	..	30.51	—0.60
Bellary	91.0	69.3	79	..	11.96	—2.35
Guddapah	85.0	70.0	80	..	18.53	—5.54
Madras	77.5	73.5	93	0.50	25.12	—0.46
Bangalore	81.8	62.8	82	..	19.04	—3.05
Coimbatore	86.4	70.3	83	..	6.66	—4.90
Trichinopoly	81.6	72.8	81	0.47	12.60	—5.37
Negapatam	79.7	72.2	93	0.30	28.85	—9 03

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ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

The disturbance in Northern India has given rain along the western Himalayas and caused a fall of temperature in the Punjab; it is now disappearing. Rain continued in Burma and south of the peninsula. It has been fairly general in the hills in the west of the United Provinces, south-east Madras; local in Burma, and in the hills of the Punjab. A few falls also occurred in north Madras coast.

The chief amounts:—Victoria Point two inches; Akyab one; Dehra Dun one; Mussooree one and a half; Pamban two, and Nellore one.

Forecast:—Decrease in rainfall in the western Himalayas and increase in north-east India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY 27th October 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	inches	29.899
Temperature of Air	degrees	82.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„	74.5
Dew Point	„	71.8
Relative humidity of Air	„	0.705
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		0.8
Maximum temperature of Air	egrees	88.9
Minimum do. do.		74.1
General direction of Wind from midnight to mid-night		N,NNE,ENE,NW,NNW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	127

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 28th October 1913 was 30.101 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. If in case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913] High Water

Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	Oct.				
Wednes.	29	m 10	31	23	2
		11	22 a	29	5
Thurs.	30	11	12	23	4
		m 0	7	30	4
Fri.	31	11	54	27	11
	November 1	m 0	51	30	1
		0	37 a	27	2
Satur.	2	m 1	35	29	4
		1	21 a	26	3
Sun.	3	m 2	21	28	4
		2	7 a	25	1
Mon.					

1913 Low Water

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	Oct.				
Wednes.	29	m 4	27	17	4
		4	38 a	13	10
Thurs.	30	m 5	14	17	5
		5	17 a	13	6
Fri.	31	m 6	0	17	9
	November 1	m 5	56 a	18	8
Satur.		m 6	45	18	5
		6	33 a	14	4
Sun.	2	m 7	31	19	2
		7	16 a	15	6
Mon.	3	m 8	24	19	11
		7	57 a	16	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
29. (Wednes.)	6h.	37m.	6h.	8m
30. (Thurs.)	6h.	37m.	6h.	7m
31. (Fri.)	6h.	38m.	6h.	7m
November 1. (Satur.)	6.h.	39m.	6h.	6m
2. (Sun.)	6.h.	39m.	6h.	6m
3. (Mon.)	6h.	40m.	6h.	5m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon.	Oct.	30th	7h 59.2m.	P. M
First Quarter,	Nov.	6th.	0h 4.4m.	A. M
Full Moon	„	14th	4h 41.4m.	A. M
Last Quarter.	„	21st	1h 26.5m.	P. M

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, 27.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £74½; Copper Braziers £89½; Yellow Metal 7½.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 12-6 value.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawapore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship 52½; Oct.-Nov.: Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship 53½; Oct.-Nov.: Antwerp sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship 48; Oct.-Nov.: Antwerp; sellers firm. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship 45; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers quiet. Calcutta Linseed. 44-3 Oct;—Nov.: London-Nominal, Quiet.

Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. 36½; Oct.-Nov.; London sellers. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. quiet. Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 1,780,000.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3½; Oct.-Nov.; sellers firm.

Wheat South American.—Rozario Santa FE—62lbs. 34½; sellers Jan.-Feb.; steady. Barletta Russo—62½lbs. no sellers steady.

Australian.—South Australian. 35; Oct.-Nov.; done Buyers. Victorian. 35; Oct.-Nov.; done Buyers. New South Wales. 35; Oct.-Nov.; done Buyers.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-3½; nominal Jan.-March;. German Beet-root 88 % 9-9½; sellers October; German Beet-root 88 % 10-1½; sellers May;. opened easier closed steady. E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F India 14-1½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-9½; November; value. C. & F. Bombay 11-8½; November; value. Java Sugar quiet unchanged.

Sugar.—The Factories estimate of the Beet-root Sugar crop is 7,970,000 tons

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 41½; Oct.-Nov.; Hamburg sellers quiet.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-12-6; November; Hull nearest value quiet.

Skins.—Goat skin sale opened today. Goat skins offered 1,281,000. Sheep skins offered 936,000. Goat skins good demand at last sales rates. Goat skins Madras unchanged steady.

GAURABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The report of the work done at the Bai Gawrabai Ellapa Balaram charitable dispensary for the quarter ending September 1913, shows that during the period the total number of cases treated was 5,928 bringing the grand total from 1st January to Sept. 30 to 17,854. During the quarter under report 17 visits were made, and 22 operations performed.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LOND ON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27

Consols 2½ %	72 11-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25,28½
Rentes 3 %	87½
Berlin Cheques on London	20·40½
Bar Silver Spot	27 13-16
„ 2 months hence	27 11 16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Sellers at the rates	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 11-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate).	1-3 29-32
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd instant	
Council Bills—Extra allotments. Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 1,00,000 @	1-4 5-32
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 15-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	4 11-16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3-8
„ Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7-9
Interest day to day loans	3 5-8
Interest 7 day market loans	4 1-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	—
Total Day's Imports	14,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Moderate Business steady	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Demand limited	
Mid. Americans	7·7 d
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·35 d

New York 11 a.m. Jan. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan. 13·76. Mar. 13·73
New York Official noon call Jan. 13·72 Mar. 13.68.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13·90 Mar. 13·93

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
O. N	7·37	7·45
N. D.	7·27	7·36
D. J.	7·24	7·33
J. F.	7·23	7·32
F. M.	7·22	7·31
M. A.	7·22	7·31
A. M	7·21	7·30
M. J.	7·21	7·30
J. J.	7·17	7·26
J. A.	—	7·22

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Strong
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	Mutilated.

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
O. N.	7.45	Mutilated.
N. D.	7·36	„
D. J.	7·33	„
J. F.	7·32	7·20
F. M.	7·31	7·28
M. A.	7·31	7·28
A. M.	7·30	7·27
A. M.	7·30	7·27
M. J.	7·30	7·27
J. J.	7.26	7·23

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 89,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 32,000
Day's Exports to Continent 24,000
Futures at New York Jan. 13·75 Previous Closing price 13·78.
Futures at New York Mar. 13.73. Previous Closing price. 13·75.
Advanced early unfavorable weather reports and Declined later owing to commission house liquidation.
Spot Cotton at New York 14.50. Previous price 14.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 7-8 Previous price 13·7-8.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.
Futures at New Orleans Jan. 13·87. Previous price 13. 88.
Futures at New Orleans Mar. 13·91. Previous price 13.92
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10¾
Demand Bills 4.85
Silver Commercial bars 60¼

ALL INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The seventh annual report of the All India United Insurance Company, Limited, has just been published and it will be placed before the meeting of shareholders to be held on Wednesday next. The report states:—

During the year 317 New Policies and 640 Renewals of Fire Insurance were accepted. The total Insurance effected amounted to Rs. 2,69,03,358 out of which risks amounting to Rs. 19,96,850, were reinsured and the total net premia after deductions of refunds reinsurance premium, brokerage etc., amounted to Rs. 63,090-8-11. Interest and other receipts amounted to Rs. 17,485-15-4. 51 claims were paid of Fire Losses aggregating to Rs. 18,730-0-9. The average per claim works out at Rs. 369. 513 Life Proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 14,08,500. Out of this number 332 Polices were issued and the remainder have either been declined, withdrawn or postponed or accepted on terms which have not been acceded to by the proposers or are awarting completion. The total assurance effected during the year amounted to Rs. 6,38,000, the annual premium thereon being Rs. 30,521-2-0, and 3 claims amounting to Rs. 6,759 were paid.

The total number of Policies in force on the books of the Company, is 342 assuring the sum of Rs. 7,16,992 and of this amount Rs. 45,000 are re-insured. It will be seen from Life Assurance account that the balance to the Debit Rs. 7,461-3-8 at the end of last year has been reduced at the end of the year to Rs. 4,806-14-7. The first valuation of the report of the Company's Actuary Mr. A. J. Hudson is awaited. The Company has deposited Rs. 25,000 last year and Rs. 25,000 this year making a total of Rs. 50,000 with the Government as required by Indian Life Assurance Act 1912. The Directors have pleasure to inform that the Company has opened a Branch Office at Karachi and is receiving good business from there. They further think of opening offices in other parts of India at important centres.

The Directors propose to set aside Rs. 25,000 towards Life Reserve Fund out of total Reserve Fund of the Company, that will now amount to Rs. 70,000. Messrs. Rahim Joosab and Co., the late Secretaries, have voluntarily forfeited their commission in Life Department amounting to Rs. 2,476-6-11. The Balance of Revenue account including the sum of Rs. 7,432-0-4 brought forward from last year's account Rs. 40,442-13-8 which they recommend to distribute as under:—In payment of a dividend at Re. 1-0-0 per share free of income tax for the year ending 30th June 1913, Rs. 25,000; Writing off towards preliminary expenses, Rs. 6,000; To transfer to the Reserve Fund, Rs. 5,000; and Balance to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 4,442-13-8.

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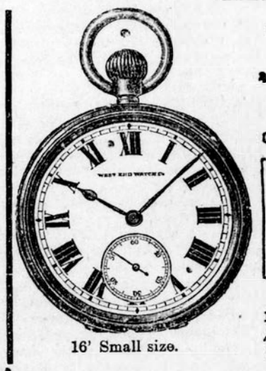

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GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

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AMERICAN COTTON TOPICS.

CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

SPOT COTTON.

The following cotton report appears in the "Manchester Guardian" of October 6:—

The increasing belief that the supply of American cotton this season will be inadequate for the world's requirements seems to have taken hold of the entire cotton world, and prices have advanced to new high levels. Advices from the cotton belt still report damage in both the Western and Central sections, and it is felt that the loss already inflicted cannot be recovered. The supply and demand situation is believed to be so serious that the trade is now wondering at what point the price will begin to check consumption. Though it is recognised that the trade outlook the world over is none too bright, there is, on the other hand, the fact that the spinners of the world are starting the season with a reserve at least 750,000 bales smaller than last season. Sentiment is decidedly bullish, as it is believed spinners will, and in the near future, be keen competitors for the early receipts of cotton. Spinners apparently have disregarded the damage which has overtaken the crop, hoping that the early movement would bring about lower prices, and, consequently, they have missed their opportunity to secure cheap cotton. There appears to be few bears in the market, and short selling is indulged in sparingly. Few in the trade except the crop will be anywhere as large as last season's consumption, but in face of the antagonism against speculation in cotton futures at Washington many speculators are not eager to take the long side of the market. Still, in the continued upward movement bearish factors have been given little or, in fact, no consideration. The continued refusal of spinners to buy is taken to indicate that they are not convinced that the crop is as small as many believe. They say that with the absence of a trade demand the movement during the next few months will be a burden on the market, and they claim that there has not been a bull movement long-lived without the assistance of an active trade demand. Should mills maintain their policy of holding off, Southern hedging will be heavy as the movement increases. Much stress is also laid on the poor demand from Europe, which is reflected by the continued easiness in freight rates from Southern ports. Then, too, there is no evidence that the consumption by the world will be larger this season than last. Heretofore, high prices have always restricted consumption, and present indications are that cotton above 13c. will restrict the consumption this season.

VIOLENT FLUCTUATIONS IN MARKET.

Washington advices regarding the action of the conferees on the Clarke amendment to the tariff have kept the trade in a rather nervous state. While the general feeling is that whatever law is enacted will not go into effect for a year and will not interfere with the marketing of this season's crop, the market has been very susceptible to all rumours and reports, and violent fluctuations have been the result. The tariff conferees have failed to agree on the Clarke amendment, and when the entire Tariff Bill is reported both Houses will take a separate vote on the cotton future tax. It is the general opinion, however, that the Smith-Lever plan will eventually be accepted by both Houses, or that the entire question of taxing cotton futures will be taken out of the Tariff Bill and reported to Congress at the regular session as a special measure. There has also been some talk of there being introduced into the House by Representative Underwood a compromise proposition, putting a moderate tax on trading in futures based on the Government standards. These Government standards, of which so much is being said at present, comprise nine grades, known as:—Middling fair, strict good middling, good middling, strict middling, middling, strict low middling, low middling, strict good ordinary, and good ordinary.

Heavy rains have set in in the South-western belt and reports of further damage to the crop have been received from that section. Cold weather has also added to the seriousness of the situation. Picking and ginning, as well as marketing, have been virtually suspended. Should the rain continue, the crop from the South-west will be the shortest in many years. Even at present, should Texas or Oklahoma have an early frost, the outlook is for a very small late crop. Most of the crop so far is said to be of very low grade. Reports from the Central States are also rather discouraging. There is reported to be little top crop, and the recent rains have done considerable damage. Still a late frost will be of great benefit, as there are many new blooms on the plants. Conditions in the Eastern States, however, remain excellent, and far better than last season.

STOCK IN NEW YORK.

Spot markets throughout the entire South have continued to advance with futures. From this it appears that the demand is more urgent than generally reported. Holders are selling only when they receive offers which they consider favourable. Still, the demand is not sufficient to warrant much independence among holders. There is said to be a very small short interest in the actual this season. Rumours have been current of late that October longs in this market intended demanding delivery, and that shorts have started buying actual cotton in the South. It has been said that some 30,000 bales of actual cotton is on the way to New York for delivery on contract. At present the stock of cotton in New York is the smallest in many years.

In the cotton goods markets prices are steadily working to higher levels. Business is active, and were it not for the scarcity of stocks to draw from the volume of business would be considerably heavier. Yarns have also been in excellent demand, and prices have advanced materially. There continues to be a scarcity of spot goods, but as prices advance mills make greater efforts to deliver. Print cloths have been firm, but business has been only of a moderate volume. The advance in prices for cotton goods has entirely checked the export demand.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 28th.
S.S. Sultan Van Langkat — Fries — Rangoon — October 17.

DEPARTURES.

October 28th.

S.S. Castalia	Mitchell	Liverpool and Marseilles	
S.S. Barenfels	Engelage	Karachi	
S.S. Baroda	Horocroft	Persian Gulf via Karachi	
S.S. Palitana	Grand	Calcutta	
S.S. Sildra	Bryn	do.	

The following vessel began to load on Tuesday.
Steamer — Himalaya — for Antwerp

S.S. Sultan Van Langkat:—The steamer Sultan Van Langkat, 2292 tons, Captain P. Fries, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon, which port she had left on October 17th with a cargo of kerosin oil.

S.S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Baroda, 1898 tons, Captain A. Horscroft, sailed by Tuesday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo and passeengers.

S.S. Palitana:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Palitana, 1933 tons, Captain J. N. LeGrand, sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta, with ballast.

TUESDAY October 28th, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	
F.	Kirkdale	Gibson	J. F. & Co
G.	Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Kanga
P.	Chupra	Macfadien	M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Seistan	Forbes	M. M. & Co
3.	Ardgair	Auld	J. M. & Co
4.	Dandolo	Giacopello	V. S. N. & Co
8.	Bechvana	Buckley	T. M. & Co
7.	Hindoo	Pearson	J. F. & Co
9.	Kybfels	Frisius	W. & A. G. & Co
1.	Marenbad	Schwarz	A. L. S. & Co
10&11.	Sofala	Mayh	M. M. & Co
12 & 13	City of London	Wish	K. N. & Co
15.	Abydos	Davis	S. & A. S. & Co
16.	Baron Tamerlane	Sclater	J. Y. & Co

M. W. O. D.

Palamcotta	Clow	M. M. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Baron Fairly	Foley	W. & A. G. & Co
Begum	Ellis	T. M. & Co
Clan Lamont	Turton	P. F. & Co
City of Poona	Kar	K. & Co
Duffield	Biddick	W. & A. G. & Co
Duntrobin	Carr	
Fultala	Cockiln	M. M. & Co
Grytvale	Steel	T. M. & Co
Rosetree	Fanainz	T. M. & Co
Halsburg	Seberich	A. L. S. N. & Co
Hallington	Rodgers	J. F. & Co
Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Konig	Coltzau	A. S. & Co.
Khosrou	Haman	F. M. & Co
Kola	Minert	M. M. & Co
Maloja	Watson	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Queen Adelaide	Ritsu	W. & A. G. & Co
Roma	Greenbury	K. M. & Co
Sardar	Weeks	H. S. S. & Co
Strathgary	Nan	W. & A. G. & Co
Strathfillan	Mackintosh	W. & A. G. & Co.
Strathgarry	Paul	W. & A. G. & Co
Sultan Van Koetie	Bottima	W. & Co Grun & Co
Sangola	Scott	M. M. & Co
Singu	Murrison	S. W. & Co
Sabine	Godfoez	W. & A. Z. & Co
Sutherland	Lougstaff	The Bombay & Co
Zilliah	Nanscawias	T. M. & Co

SEQUEL TO RAILWAY ACCIDENT

CHANCE DETECTION OF FRAUD.

The first-class magistrate of Kalyan disposed of a case in which Mr. W. C. Lewis, Traffic Inspector G. I. P. Railway charged Ganesh Purshram Pradhan, a Mahratta with cheating the Company.

The prosecution case was that on the 26th August last, a down Poona passenger train was derailed at Mumbra station and some of the passengers travelling by that train were injured. The accused was one of the passengers and by a registered notice dated 14th September he claimed Rs. 5,500 from the Company as damages. On receipt of this notice, the Company appointed Mr. Lewis to investigate into the matter and in the course of his enquiry Mr. Lewis learnt that the accused had been travelling by this train between Thana and Kalyan without a ticket. He, therefore, charged the accused with criminal trespass and cheating.

The accused's defence was that he was the holder of a return ticket, which he lost in the confusion that followed the derailment. The accused it was stated, had received serious injuries to his right leg.

Evidence was thereupon led by the prosecution to show that on the day in question no ticket had been missing in the Audit Office.

After hearing Mr. R. K. Sabini pleader for the accused, His Honour, in delivering his judgment, said the evidence proved conclusively that the accused was a trespasser, and that he had travelled without a ticket between Thana and Mumbra. Immediately after the accident, the accused's things were searched and the ticket was not recovered. The records of the Audit Office showed that none of the tickets sold that day had been missing from the collected tickets.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 with the option of five days' imprisonment. He was further ordered to pay one anna to the Company, being the third class fare between Thana and Mumbra.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

On Sunday evening a preliminary meeting was held of such workers of the Social Service League as have volunteered to collect funds in aid of the various activities conducted by the League during the Devali holidays. So far workers have offered themselves to help the League in this way. For the purpose of this work the city has been divided up into small centres, each of which has been allotted to one or more volunteers who will make, as far as possible, a house-to-house visitation under the supervision of men tried in collection work. Messrs. Wagh, Devrukhkar and Thakur explained to the meeting in outline the various branches of work the League has taken in hand, and emphasised in so doing the thoroughly catholic character of its work. The volunteers will also try to collect from the public old but serviceable vernacular books for the Travelling Libraries of the League, which now number a little below a hundred. It is to be hoped that the various attempts of these workers at collection will be richly rewarded by the sympathising public.

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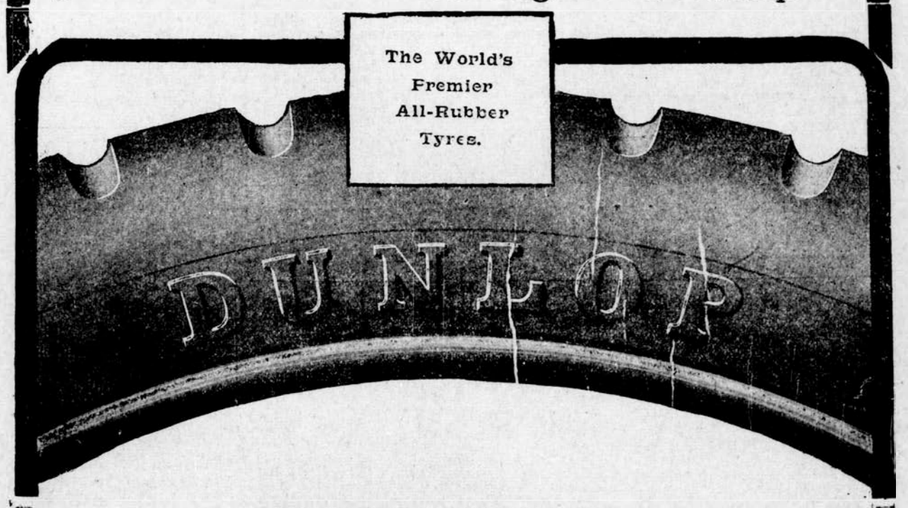

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THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY THE 31ST OCT. 1913.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Dismissal.

1216-12—In Person Vasantrao Madhovrao v. Pundlik Rowji and ors. Mulla and Mulla.

For Consent Decree.

401-13—Mehta and D. Manicklal Narsilal v. Narsilal Jaikissondas and ors. Captain and V. Rustomji and Co.

O. S. 356-13—Captain and V. Narsilal Jaykissondas v Manicklal Narsilal and ors. Mehta and D. Captain and V.

871-13—Nadirsha and D. Dharamsey Dayal v. Meghji Lakhmidas and ors. Jeh M. and S. C. P. D'Cunha Sabnis and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1201-12—Sabnis & G Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M & K Part heard.

1276-12—Chitnis M & K Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangirji & anr. Sabins & G Part heard.

1080-09—Mirza M & M Rustomji Byramji Chokshi v. Bejonji Bramyji Chokshi & ors. Jehangir G & B Mehta & D.

1245-12—Mulji & Tha. Nana Yesoo Padval v. Sitabai widow & ors. Dastur & Co. Part heard. 11-8-13.

For hearing on Exceptions to Comr's. Report.

502-07—Smetham B & Co. The Advocate General of Bombay & anr. v. Dayabhai Tapidas & ors. Raghuvaya N & Co. Edgelow G. W. & Co.

Long Causes.

877-11—Shamrao M & H Mariambai widow v. Mahomedbhai Nooroodin Warliwalla & ors. Mulji K & Th. Jehangir & S Manchershaw & N for further hearing.

1319-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piéce Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G W & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

658-11 Daphtary F & D, R D Sethna & ors. v. Hemraj Malsey and anr. Ardeshir H D & Co.

355-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi Shroff D & D.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H D & Co. Patell E. and Z.

262-13—Pestonji R K & Co. Bai Jiwanai widow v. Amboobai widow & ors. Madhawji K & C (for a pauper) Edgelow G W & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. tehelram Girdharidas and anr. Jamsetji R & D.

891-12—Mulla & M Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tyabjee D & Co.

939-12—Smetham B & Co. Parvatibai widow v Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. for further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G & Co. Purkha Dolla & Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally & ors. Patell E and Z. Man. J H & Co.

1317-12—Matubhai J & M Gulam Hoosein Bandeally Somji v. Mahomed Salleh Cassam & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

223-06—Payne and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassan & ors. Bhaishanker K & G for further hearing.

O. S. 620-13—Unwalla P & P Jijibhoy Sorabji Dubash & anr. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay Wadia G & Co Dastur & Co.

O. S. 769-13—Khambatta & Co Soonabai widow v. Shapurji Framji Karanjia & ors. Khambatta & Co. Bick. M. R. & Co.

498-13—Dikshit & P Maganlal Ranchhod & ors. v. Manecklal Ghellabhai Maneklal & T.

390-13—Little & Co. Messrs. Meld & Co. a firm v. Girdharilal Narayandas Tyabjee D & Co.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Eastern Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira v. Rozaria Mathais De Silva alias Rodrigues Mathias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Eastern Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira v. Roger Mathais De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

After the Appellate Side Court Work is over.

For further directions and costs on Act. Asst. Commissioner's Report and for final Decree.

468-08—Payne and Co., Shankar Chimnaji v. Dnondiba Panduji and ors. S. M. B. and Co., Rao N. and Co. Un P. and P.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

748-12—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Divkaran v. Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co. a firm Pestonji R. K. and Co. Part Heard 20-9-13.

478-10—Matu J. and M. Ismail Haji Allarakhia Mohsin Miya and ors. v. Sh M. and H. J. L. S. Part Heard 7-10-12.

For further directions and costs on Act. Asst. Commissioner's Report and for final Decree.

700-10—Dubash and Co. Laximidas Goculdas v. Bhaishankar Nanabhoy and ors. Bh. K. & G. Little & Co., Dubash & Co.

For further directions and costs on Act. Asst. Commissioner's Report and for final Decree.

212-12—Matu J. and M. Champsey Porbat and ors v. The Advocate General of Bombay and ors. Little & Co., Mauch. and N. Sh. D. and D.

Long Causes.

810-11—Shroff D. and D. Nandibhai v. Vasanji Haridas and ors. Manecklal and Ty. Madh. K. Ch.

1280-12—Dikshit and Pur. Khanderao Nana Moroba. v. Vasantarao Nana Moraba and ors. Deph. F. and D. Mulji and Ch.

895-12—Bhoi K. and G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. and Wg. Co., Ld. vs. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Bick M. R. and Co.

1120-12—Patell and Ez. The Bombay Cotton Press Co. Ltd., v. Rustomji Maneckji Hiramaneck and ors. Payne & Co. Unwalla P & P.

26-13—Forbes & Co., (For a pauper) Joothibai Widow Waghji Vallabhdas and anr. Ardeshir H D & Co.

1116-12—Manecklal and T Vallabhdas Haridas v. Dayal Haridas Madhowji K & C., For postponement.

35-12—Judah and S Nagoobai Widow v. Bapoo Balvant Vantre.

671-12—Dubash & Co., Sha Hansa Fataji and Co., a firm v. Sha Raghunath Tarachand & Co., a firm and anr. Khanderao L & M.

208-13—Nadirshaw & D Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v. Jethabhoy Ragowji Joshi Captain and V.

1337-12—Edgelow G W & Co., Messrs. Narrottam and Co., a firm v. Dharmsey Bhimji and anr. Motichand & D For postponement.

1143-12—Surajmal & Co., Hira Vella and ors. v. Khmidas alias Bapudas Laxmandas and ors. Amin and D S A Tyabjee Mulji K and Th.

732-12—Crawford B & Co., The Bank of Bombay v. Chimanlal Manecklal and ors. Bhaishanker K & G.

142-09—Bhaishanker K & G Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors Mulla and M.

718-13—Ardesher H. D. & Co., Jivraj Mensey and ors. vs. Sha Malsey Bharwai and anr. Motichand and D.

150-12—Sabins and G. Krishnabai Mahadev Mohite and ors. vs. Ganpat Mahadev Meshite T. and ors. Shamrao M. and H.

77-13—Daph F. and D. Venubai Widow and ors. vs. Narayen Ganpatrao and ors. Tyabji D. and Co.

261-12—Sabnis and G. Goomausing Chairsing vs. Pritbraj Jethamal a firm. Shroff D. and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1240-12—Mulji and Th. Gulbai widow and ors. vs. Nowraji Cursedjee Postwalla and ors. Sham M. and H. Post Letter 21st Aug. 1913

1258-12—Little and Co., John Sandars Slater vs. Nagindas Jamnadas Sevaklal and ors. Bhai K. and G. Little & Co., Part Heard 21st Aug. 1913.

For further directions and costs on Act. Asst. Commissioner's Report and for final Decree.

1040-10—Hiralal & Co., Takersey Goverji and ors. vs. Dwarkadas Amerchand and ors. Dikshit and P.

For further directions and costs on Act. Asst. Commissioner's Report and for final Decree.

862-11—Ard. H. D. & Co., Mensey Madhowji and anr. vs. Thacker Valji Elji and ors. Bh. K. & G. Sh. D and D and H D & Co., Little & Co.

Short Causes.

697-13—Edg. G W & Co., Potrick Joseph vs. Fernandes Jvanita Victoria Fernandes Daph F & D.

Long Causes.

347-12—Malvi H M & R Laxmibai widow and ors vs. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Payne & Co.

1336-12—Edg. G M & Co., Nagnidas Bhagwandass v. Bachoo Harkissondas and ors. Mulji & Th. Shamrao M. & H.

699-13—Pestonji P K & Co., Grace Edite Hamingway Wilmost Harrison Little & Co.

306-13—Dubash & Co., Sunilal Vardichand v. Poonamchand Devaji and ors. Judah & S.

185-11—Daphtary F & D The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Popat Parbhuram Vaidya & ors. Bhaishanker K & G.

187-11—Daphtary F and D The Same v. Viswanath Parbhuram Vaidya and ors. Bhaishanker K & G.

73-13—Dikshit & P Gordhandas Jamnadas Veragiwalla and anr. Motilal Lallubhai Marphatia Jamsetji R & D G.

279-13—Jehangir M & S Dhunji Bhasker Dhru and ors. v. Rajaballi Karimbux and ors. Smetham B & Co.

S. C. Ct. 113/4660-13—Motichand & D Khimji Dhirao Krishnarao Sitaram Dumeta Raghavaya N & Co., For post ponement.

263-13—Purmanand & Co., Jehangir Hormusji Marker Burjorji Cawasji Contractor and anr. Ardesir H D & Co., Motichand & D.

319-13—Patell and Ez. Gulam Hussein Abdually Pitalwalla and anr. Abdul Kayam Abdul Husein Pitalwalla Man. J H & Co.

157-13—Patell and Ez. Mighji Vallabhdas Maharaj Shri Gopal Lalji & ors. Edgelow G W & Co., D J Mantri.

1209-12—Mulji K and Th. Poonamchand Jipaji & Co., a firm v. Salimabai & ors. D J Mantri Jamsetji R & D Mehta and D.

398-11—Jehangir M and S Ramdas Goolraj and ors. Soonderji Arjoon a firm Madhowji K & C.

17-13—Patell & Ez. Mehji Vallabhdas v. Laxuman & ors. Shamrao M & H G H Dalal.

170-12 Bick. M R & Co., Ramratton Ramkissondas & ors. Bishandyal Cooverlal Agarwalla Tyabji D & Co.

49-13—Shamrao M & H Mistri Laxumon v. Jhaverchand Naranji & ors. Mehta & D.

454-12—Dastur and Co., Noor Mahomed Sachidina v. Abdool Rasool Bhalu and ors. Payne & Co., Matubhai J & M Little & Co.

489-12—Payne & Co., A. M. Jeewanji & Co., a firm v. The Bombay & Hurajaz Steam Navigation Co., of India Ld., Bicknell M R & Co.

170-13—Judah and S Shivji Lingoo Jaya and anr v. Ramachandra Keshav Pujari Mulla and M.

87-12—Patell and Ez. Meghji Vallabhdas v. Khimji Dhamji Manekla! & T. Hemungway vs. Wilmst Harrison Little & Co.

O S 157-12—Judah & S Jeh G Sunhabai widow and ors. v. Solomon David Pezarkar and ors. Sh M & H Pattel & Co.

736-13 Patell & Ez. R D Sethna vs. Waman Balaji Jihangir G & B.

971-12—Nadirsha and Dadabhai Framji v. Oliaji Jamsetji Framji and ors. Post R K & Co., Bhimji & Co., Jeh M & S.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 28.

According to our telegraphic advices crop accounts in America could hardly be worse. Notwithstanding this news there is no new development of interest in the local as well as in both the foreign Markets.

In our Local Market, there prevails at present a very apprehensive feeling regarding the solvency of many large traders, but we believe this feeling is borrowed from the Local Pearl and Stock Markets. At present speculation is pactically dead. Bankers and leading nerchants are impelled to put on the brakes and withdraw credit owing to the panic prevailing. But surely the talents in the trade look well after their business interest both commercial and industrial and take fair advantage of this depression.

FOOTBALL STADIUM FOR CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

Plans are in preparation to obtain a piece of the maidan between the High Court and Eden Gardens for a permanent football ground for the Indian Football Association. Stands to accommodate ten to fifteen thousand persons will be erected if the financial output is sufficient. A meeting of the I. F. A. will be held on 12th November to draft a scheme to lay before the Government.

It is understood that Mr. Maude will act as a Member of the Executive Council of Bihar and Orissa while Mr. Levinge is serving on the Bengal Administration Committee.

B. P. R. A. MEETING.

FURTHER RESULTS.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

MEERUT, Oct. 28.

The following are the results of yesterday's Match 14 (The Loophole) Championship Entries.

CLASSES A. B. AND C.

1st Sergt. Major Breman, 1st Bn. Conn. Rangers, points 24; 2nd Lce. Sergt. Badham, 1st Bn. Conn. Rangers, points 23; 3rd Sergt. Mitchell, 2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade and O. R. Clerk, Grant, B. B. and C. I. Ry., Volunteers (ties) points 22. 5th Vol. Roque, 2nd Bn. N. W. Ry., Vol. Rifles, points 22.

CLASSES D. AND E.

1st Jemadar Jag Singh, 42nd Deoli Regt. points 21; 2nd Sepoy Nanak Singh, 69th Punjabis, points 22, 3rd Rifleman Nain Singh Thapa, 23rd Gurkha Rifles and Sepoy Akbar Shah, 98th Punjabis, (ties) points 21, 5th Capt. Graham, 44th Merwara Infantry, points 20.

MATCH 15 (THE TIGERS HEAD.)

Championship Entries, Classes A. B. and C:—1st Corpl. Smith, 4th Bn. Worcestershire Regt. points 20. 2nd Sergt. Smith, Lucknow Volunteers Rifles, points 19, 3rd Lt. Bagnall, 1st Bn. Yorkshire Regt., points 16, 4th Lce. Sergt. Baness, 1st Bn. N. W. Ry. Vol. Rifles and Pts. Beckett, 3rd Bn. Royal Fusiliers (ties), points 16.

CLASSES D. AND E.

1st Piper Lachman 3rd Kashmir I.S., Infantry, points 22, 2nd Lce. Naik Siripal 29th Punjabis, points 18, 3rd. Sepoy Feroz Din, 87th Punjabis, points 17, 4th Col. Havildar Chanda Singh, 34th Sikh Pioneers, points 16.

FIFTH DAY.

MEERUT, Oct. 28.

The weather conditions continue to be favourable and several good scores have been registered this morning. A good many complaints are being received with regard to the excessive nickelling of rifles which affect the shooting to a considerable extent. The afternoon was devoted to Team Match 23, Defence Practice at Falling Plates. The results of to-day's shoot are as follows:—

MATCH TEN (FIGURE TARGET.)

Class A:—1st, 2nd Lt. Morse, N. Stafford Regt. points 29. 2nd Capt. Hunt, O. and R. Ry Vol. Rifles, points 29; 3rd Major Wilson, Kings Own Regt., points 28. 4th Lce. Corpl. Mokes, points 28. 5th Vol. Barnett, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vol, points 27.

CLASS B.

1st Vol. Goff. N. W. Ry., Vol. Rifles, points 31. 2nd Sergt Earle, Mussoorie Vol. Rifles, points 31. 3rd Corpl Nelson, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vol. points 31. 4th Lce Corpl Rowley, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vol., points 30. 5th Lce Sergt Baness, N. W. Ry. Vol. Rifles, points 30.

CLASS C.

1st Rifleman Whittaker, King's Royal Rifles, points 31. 2nd Pte. Baresford, King's Own Regt., points 31. 3rd Lce Corpl Thomson, K. Shropshire, Light Infantry, points 30. 4th Lce Sergt. Potts, N. Stafford Regt. points 29. 5th Sergt. Bredmore Yorkshire Regt., points 29.

CLASS D.

1st Jemadar Muhammad Hassan. 106th Hazara Pioneers, points 32. 2nd Rasaldar Malik Sultan Khan, 18th Lancers. points 31. 3rd Jemadar Bharpur Singh, 2nd Lancers, points 30. 4th Subadar Ambajee Uteker, 108th Infantry, points 30. 5th Subadar Chattar Singh, 84th Punjabis, points 30.

CLASS E.

1st Sepoy Kutab Khan, 9th Bhopal Infantry, points 31. 2nd Havildar Gunja Singh Gurung, 1-3rd Gurkha Rifles, points 31. 3rd Naick Sarfu, 2nd Kashmir I. S. Infantry, points 30. 4th Rifleman Baz Mahomed, 106th Hazara Pioneers, points 30. 5th Lce Naick Isar Ram 125th Napiers Rifles, points 30.

MATCH 11.

(Special Target) Class A:—1st Capt. Dawson, Middlesex Regt., points 32. 2nd Capt. Hodgson, 84th Punjabis, points 30. 3rd Lt.-Col. Gardiner, O. & R. Ry. Vol. Rifles points 29. 4th Major Edwardes 1-3rd Gurkha Rifles, points 29. 5th Capt. Macdonald, R. Berks Regt., points 28.

CLASS B.

1st Corpl Shartland, G. I. P. Ry. Vol. points 33. 2nd Lce.-Sergt Baness, N. W. Ry. Vol. Rifles, points 32. 3rd Vol. Gunn, N. W. Ry. Vol. Rifles, points 31. 4th Vol. Smith N. W. Ry. Rifles, points 31. 5th Lce.-Corpl. Frampton, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vol. points 31.

CLASS C.

1st Pte Morris, Highland L. Infantry, points 34. 2nd Pte.-Davidson, Worcestershire Regt.. points 34. 3rd Lce.-Corpl Gilmore, King's Royal Rifles, points 33. 4th Corpl. Target 17th Lancers, points 33. 5th Col.-Sergt. Brokenbrow, Rifle Brigade, points 33.

CLASS D.

1st Subadar Mahapalat Singh, 11th Rajputs. points 34. 2nd Jemadar Jiwan Singh, 128th Pioneers, points 32. 3rd Jemadar Harakhbahadur Thapa, 1-3rd Gurkha Rifles, points 31. 4th Subedar Deoji Raw Kadam, 116th Mahrattas, points 30. 5th Risaldar Malik Sultan Khan, 18th Lancers, points 30.

CLASS E.

1st, Naick Mahomed Khan, 29th Punjabis, points 33. 2nd, Sepoy Wakil Singh, 41st Dogras, points 32. 3rd, Naick Anna Sawant 108th Infantry, points 32. 4th, Lance Dufadar Muhammad Sadik Khan, 4th Cavalry, points 32. 5th, Naick Grib Dad, 106th Hazara Pioneers, points 32.

TEAM MATCH 23.

B. P. R. A. MEETING.

Defence Practice, teams of 5. Distance 300 yards.

CLASSES A. B. AND C.

1st 21st Lancers, points 69. 2nd Simla Volunteers, points 52. 3rd and 2nd Royal Fusiliers, points 52.

CLASSES D AND E.

1st 98th Infantry, points 65. 2nd 84th Punjabis, points 63. 3rd 29th Punjabis, points 59.

CHOWRASSI COLLIERY DISASTER.

STORY OF EYE-WITNESS.

DEATH ROLL OF TWENTY-FOUR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

The "Statesman" publishes the following account by an eye witness of the Chowrassi Colliery disaster. "The affair is a very much bigger disaster than what it appears to be from what has been published. The whole mine is ablaze and probably past being saved. Instead of only six or seven persons succumbing, as reported, a death roll of 24 Sardars and coolies has already been recorded and it is expected that this will be considerably added to when further enquiries have been made. Never was there anything more wonderful than the sight of the five vast columns of smoke leaping into the sky from the mouths of the inclines and joining in a vast general cloud two or three hundred feet above the ground. On the afternoon of the 25th the smoke emerged from another, the sixth incline, bordering on the next colliery, Nadia. These inclines have now been stopped up. Scores of coolies were engaged in pitching great basket loads of earth and bricks into them until they were choked up. The idea appears to be to prevent all ingress of air so that the mine will be sealed and the fire, as soon as it has exhausted the air below, will die out though it is dangerous to seal the mine up too soon as a more terrible explosion might occur. The smoke has penetrated the whole of the Chowrassi mine of which all the inclines and pits were joined by galleries, and no one can enter any part of this mine. The neighbouring mine Nadia is as yet quite safe. On Wednesday night after the explosions, there were five or six in all between 5-30 and 6-30 p.m., the actual flames were seen about twenty feet high out of the mouth of the incline. The noise of the explosions was heard as far as Dishagarh across the river Damoodah, but at the colliery itself it did not sound as a report but like a great "hiss" or "swish." Directly after the explosions almost all the coolies, Sardars and others on the colliery except the Europeans fled and did not come back for some time. An Assistant Manager, Mr. Press, was injured by the shock while at the mouth of an incline and a Sardar, a few yards within the same incline was killed. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Hignell, and the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Buosell, reached Chowrassi from Purulia on the morning of the 25th and held an inquiry. Mr. Adams the chief inspector of mines and Mr. Russell are still on the scene.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 28.

The entries for the Aaga Kan Hockey Tournament which commences on Monday next constitute a record.

The following teams have entered:—Cheshires, Norfolks, G. I. P. Athletic Club, Bombay, G. I. P. Hockey Club, Poona, Dorsets A. Team, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Medical Hockey Team, Middlesex Regiment, Poona Gymkhana Club, Loyal North Lancs, Dorsets B. Team, Gymnastic class, Sherwood Foresters, 10th Brigade R. F. A., Kirkee, G. I. P. Railway institute, Lonavla, Recreation Club, Kirkee, 43rd Ligh Infantry Sholapur Railway Institute, Lonavla Gymkhana Club.

FIRE AT A CINEMATOGRAPH.

IGNITED FILM CAUSES NEEDLESS PANIC.

Considerable excitement prevailed last night in the crowded locality of the Golpitha, Bombay, when it was known that a fire had broken out in the Durbar Cinematograph situated on Sandhurst Road. Several fire-engines quickly turned up on the spot. The fire had however been put out by the men belonging to the Cinematograph. It appeared that a film was being rolled up in the store or tower room, when it snapped and fell on a lighted candle. There was a big flash of light and the men in the room consequently getting frightened gave the alarm and communicated with the Fire Brigade. The news of the fire spread to the spectators who were sitting inside the hall waiting for the next show to commence and they at once took to their heels, rushing out of the building in wild panic. There was a great danger of the fire spreading to other films. Fortunately however, it was put out before it could spread and there was loss of life or limb and no great damage. Mr. McTier, Commissioner of Police, Messrs. Gadney and Griffiths, Deputy Cmomissioners, and Superintendent O'Keefe and Inspector O'Brien quickly arrived on the spot and made enquiries.

Can you DOUBT this?

Dr. W. COOK, M. A., M. D, writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis as there was every indication of speedy death.

Dr Sunderland writes from London: A 6 months' bed-ridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual. (Original Testimonials open to inspection).

KADI CURES WORST ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ALL COUGHS, COLDS & PLEURISY.

To be had of all dealers.

D. SPECIFIC Co.,

Medows Street, Fort.

THE VATICAN AND RITUAL MURDER.

PAPAL REPUDIATION.

LORD ROTHSCHILD'S APPEAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The correspondence between Lord Rothschild and Cardinal Merry del Val, Pontifical Secretary of State, is published, in which the former, with especial reference to the Beyliss trial and the depositions of the Cathoic priest Pranaitis, invokes the authority of the Cardinal for declaring to be authentic the two Papal declarations formally repudiating the Jewish ritual murder theory.

The Cardinal fully confirms the authenticity of the declarations.

CASTE IN ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

CLAIM TO EXCLUDE NADARS DISMISSED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

An interesting suit in which Vellala Roman Catholics claimed the privilege of excluding Nadar Catholics from approaching the nave and altar of the church, in which both communities worshipped, was disposed of by Mr. D. G. Waller, I.C.S., District Judge, Tinnevelley. After regretting that such a suit should have been brought into Court, His Honour held that he would not allow unrestricted right to Vellalas to exclude Nadars from the altar. As for excluding Nadars from the southern nave during service, His Honour remarked that such a question could not possibly arise between Christians, in a Christian church, and the right set up by the Vellalas was a preposterous one. Dealing with the attitude of Roman Catholics towards caste as it exists in India, on which much has been said in the Lower Court, the Judge remarked:—"The position of the church itself is perfectly clear; it acquiesced with regret in the practices of the Mission and tolerated them merely as a provisional measure, distinctly reserving to itself the right to insist on equality, as the doctrine and spirit of Christianity became better understood. Plaintiffs rely on the decree of Pope Pius IX in 1857. That as I read it, is no more than a very guarded expression of distinction sought to be made by *de nobili* between the social and religious aspects of caste. I need not consider whether there can be any reality in India, at any rate in such a distinction, for it is quite clear that separation of castes in worship cannot be regarded as merely a manifestation of the social aspect of the caste system, and it was only on the social side that the Pope accorded any degree of approval to *de nobilis* practices."

The suit was dismissed with costs of the first and second defendants throughout.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

Lord Islington and those members of the Public Services Commission who have not come on ahead will reach Bombay in the Arabia on Friday. The Commission will assemble at Delhi early next week.

THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS.

This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Howard, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked: "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an undeniable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

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but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, weak and painful joints, tired and aching limbs etc. Insist on having PAIN-RUB to ensure satisfaction. Of all Stores and Chemists.

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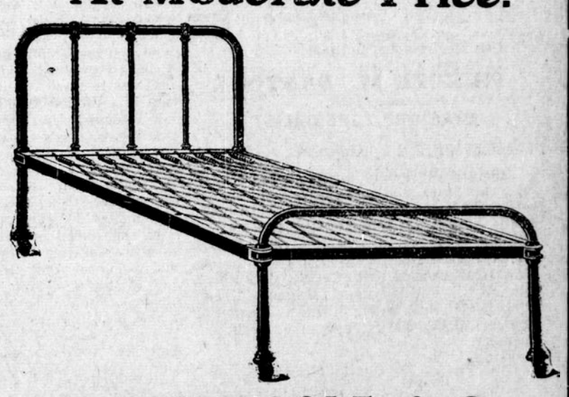

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FLAX LINEN .. 24-0.
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Subscribed Capital	.. ..	30,00,000
Called Up Capital	.. ..	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders	.. ..	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	.. ..	1,00,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are ved at 4½ per cent. per annum Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progrse Art the first

		Rs.
1st January 1912	.. ..	8,48,000
30th April ..	.. ..	24,77,000
31st July ..	.. ..	52,35,000
31st December ..	.. ..	14,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ⅛ per cent mmission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

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Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birth. day.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

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The Ladies' Drink.
Unsurpassed for Purity.
A great cure for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite.
The most refreshing and stimulating of all beverages.

Get a bottle to-day.

PRICE Rs. 1-6 per bottle.

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SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

SAPAT & Co.,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

GIBB.—12th October, at Allahabad, the wife of Thomas Gibb, Excise Department, United Provinces and Punjab, of a daughter.

HUGHES.—12th October, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of C. G. Hughes (B. I. S. N. Co.), of twins (boy and girl).

DEATH.

EDMISTON.—11th October, at Coonoor, Jemima, widow of the late William Lawrence Edmiston, aged 60.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

To-day.

Divali Holidays, Banks Closed.

Cathedral School Swimming Club, Back Bay Baths, 12.

Thursday, October 30.

Divali Holidays, Banks Closed.

Salle Francaise: Professor Charlier on "Some Errors and Discrepancies," 6-30.

Friday, October 31.

Bombay Corporation Standing Committee, 2-0.

Bombay High Court re-opens after October Vacation, 11-30.

Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Sydney will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

October 29, 1913.

AN AMAZING CONVICTION.

We have referred more than once recently to the ease with which prosecuting parties seem to obtain convictions in some of our local police-courts, and the dangerous uses to which criminal process may be put by unscrupulous persons inspired by this knowledge. Our view that the criminal courts are not seldom used by persons who find in them a short-cut to the recovery of questionable debts has been reinforced by the opinion of persons of undoubted authority and experience, and one case in particular on which we have commented provided a glaring instance of the type of case in which the want of magisterial discrimination provides an undesirable encouragement to this tendency. It may be that in many of these cases the prosecuting party is animated by the honest belief that he has been the victim of an offence against the law, and puts the machinery of the criminal courts in motion in the conscientious belief that he is entitled to secure a conviction. But there are undoubtedly cases in which the prosecutor acts from motives of malice, or with the deliberate hope that the prospect of prosecution, and perhaps incarceration pending trial, will serve to secure whatever ulterior object he may have in view. It is this class of persons which is calculated to prove a constantly growing danger to the community, as long as there are magistrates whose methods, however well-meaning, encourage them and their victims to believe that criminal process will prove a facile weapon.

A case which was recently decided by the Appeal Bench of the Bombay High Court provides a fresh illustration of a conviction obtained with extraordinary ease and on astoundingly inadequate grounds, and is calculated to give a considerable shock to the public confidence in the administration of justice in this city. In this case the facts were briefly as follows:—A man who was the servant of a dealer in imitation rubies had had in his possession for many years a stone, which he stated in evidence was, in his belief, a genuine ruby. Through his master he offered this stone to the accused on the understanding that he was to take it into the bazaar, have it valued, and either sell it and pay the price to the complainant, or return the stone to its owner. The evidence of the master of the complainant however, who was the principal witness in the case for the prosecution, showed emphatically that the stone was false; not exceeding in value fourteen annas, and that this fact was stated at the time to the complainant and also to the accused. The latter took the stone and lost it. He thereupon offered to pay the value of the stone or anything in reason, but the complainant demanded Rs. 10 as its value, and in default of payment prosecuted the accused for criminal breach of trust in respect of a stone worth Rs. 120! The First Presidency Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150. It is not surprising that the Appeal Bench, consisting of Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice McLeod, described the case as "extreme and absurd" and set aside the conviction and fine. The chief witness for the prosecution was, as we have said, the complainant's master, and his evidence left no doubt of the fact that the stone was a false one and that this was made known to the complainant. The whole of his evidence, in fact, as Mr. Justice Beaman said, "strongly supported the defence and practically destroyed the prosecution case." The Magistrate, however, seems to have taken the view, without any evidence to support it, that the accused and the complainant's principal witness were in a conspiracy to defraud the complainant,—at least that is the only interpretation to be placed on his conduct of the case,—and he thereupon entirely disbelieved the evidence of the complainant's master and subjected the accused to a long examination, which in the opinion of their lordships was not unjustly described as being in the nature of a cross-examination. For the rest we may quote the concluding portions of Mr. Justice Beaman's judgment, in which Mr. Justice McLeod concurred:—

Possibly, the learned Magistrate might have been within his rights under Section 342, but he had certainly not complied with the imperative provisions of sections 364 of the Criminal Procedure Code. And that alone was a defect which would be sufficient to vitiate proceedings such as these which were in so many other respects inconclusive. Their lordships thought that no offence whatever had been committed and that the real understanding between the parties was either immediate purchase for fourteen annas or purchase for that figure on the following day. It was too ridiculous, they thought, to suppose that the complainant should have entrusted a genuine ruby, not to an expert in that line, but to a man like the accused, who was a grass merchant, in order that the accused should go about the bazaar as the agent of the complainant, seeking to have the stone valued and sold. On the face of it, such a story, supported by such evidence as there was in the case, ought never to have been believed. Their lordships set aside the conviction and directed the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

We have quoted the judgment at length in order to emphasize the amazingly flimsy grounds on which the Magistrate based his conviction. The case, it may be mentioned, did not actually come before their lordships on appeal, but on revision, and it is worthy of note that the judges expressed their extreme reluctance to interfere, in the exercise of their revisional powers, with "what might be thought to be a decision upon a question of fact and appreciation of evidence." But when facts are actually ignored and so glaring a failure to appreciate evidence is evident, it becomes clearly the duty of judges on revision to intervene, and it is a matter of great satisfaction that they did so and thus removed the stigma of a criminal conviction from the name of an obviously innocent man. In reviewing the case one is indeed at a loss to conceive on what grounds the Magistrate took the view of the case that he did. Even if the evidence of the chief witness for the prosecution had not so emphatically supported the story of the defence, the case would have been one for considerable doubt. But the Magistrate, instead of dealing with the case on its merits, ignored the actual facts as disclosed by the evidence, and seems to have allowed the view which had taken possession of his mind, and which was not based on any sort of legal grounds, to have run away with him, and in this way to have satisfied himself that the case was one for conviction. It can only be said that magistrates are not placed on the Bench to give play to such assumptions and ideas as may enter their heads during the hearing of a case, but to deal on its legal merits with such evidence as comes before them; and we trust that this is the last we shall hear in the police courts of this country of a procedure that closely imitates the notorious practice of French magistrates, who, having first based their assumption of the guilt of an accused person on certain lines, then proceed to cross-examine him with a view to establishing that assumption. The cross-examination of an accused person in the dock does not belong to the just and generous system on which the practice of British courts of justice is supposed to rest.

THE NIZAM'S INHERITANCE.

Hyderabad, the Nizam's capital, will be *en fete* to-day in honour of the coming of Lord and Lady Hardinge. The city is noted for its regal hospitality as well as the ease with which it lends itself to splendid decoration, so there is no doubt that there will be nothing wanting on the part of His Highness and his officials to make the Viceroy's stay as pleasant as possible. On the occasion of Lord Hardinge's first visit to Hyderabad on October 17, 1911, the Nizam's Court was under the gloom of a great bereavement, and, after a two days' visit a month after the installation of the present Nizam on the *gadi*, Lord Hardinge left the dominions, with an expression of hope that he might be able to visit the State under happier circumstances. Hyderabad affairs have always filled so large a place in the business of the Indian Foreign Office that every Viceroy, from the time of Lord Ripon in 1884, has taken an early opportunity to visit the Premier Native State, and see personally for himself some of the conditions of an administration that has often been described as a hotbed of intrigue and corruption. But times are altogether changed, and the reforming spirit of the late Nizam, combined with the industry and loyalty of a small band of devoted officials, has wrought wonders, and to-day we see in Hyderabad State the spectacle of a well-governed kingdom, a fertile country highly developed by irrigation and railway where the principal crops are millets, rice, wheat, oil-seeds, cotton, tobacco, and sugarcane, besides an abundance of fruits and garden produce in almost endless variety. But what is most remarkable is that not only the system but the spirit of the administration has changed, for, in co-operation with the British Government, reforms have been introduced in almost every branch of the government and the finances of the State has been placed on a sound basis. It has, of course, taken many years to bring about this transformation, but if one recalls the conditions that prevailed when Sir Salar Jung, the eminent Mahomedan statesman, succeeded his uncle as Prime Minister in 1853, at the age of twenty-four, he will cease to complain of this apparent but unavoidable delay. Salar Jung found the State almost buried under a load of debt, he found sectarian animosities unparalleled in intensity, he found large armies of Arab troops and other foreign mercenaries who had degenerated into more swashbucklers, he found official corruption rife in every department of the public service. He endeavoured to reorganise the police, he abolished transit duties, subdued robber chieftains, and put down the various discordant and turbulent elements which at one time made Hyderabad the happy hunting-ground of adventurers and soldiers of fortune of every kind. It was Sir Salar Jung, in fact, that first set the ball of reform rolling, and his work was continued in the same spirit by the late Nizam, Mir Mahbub Ali, who was the originator of the Imperial Service troops, which now form the contribution of the ruling chiefs to the defence of India. His loyalty to the Paramount Power was beyond question, and it will be remembered that on more than one occasion he offered his sword, his troops and entire resources to the British Government, his magnificent offer of twenty lakhs annually for three years for the purposes of frontier defence making a deep impression in England. The question of Berar, of course, is a controversial one, and, in spite of the repeated failures of Sir Salar Jung and other ministers, it may safely be asserted that the late Nizam always longed for the ceded area to be restored. But in 1902, by a treaty made by Lord Curzon, Berar was leased in perpetuity to the British Government, the Nizam to receive twenty-five lakhs a year as rent. We have, however, no desire at the present moment to enter into a discussion of this matter.

As Bombay is intimately connected by trade with Hyderabad, a reference to the industries of the State may be of interest. Silk (*tussur*), the produce of a wild species of worm, is manufactured on a large scale. Lac, gums, and oils are found in large quantities, and a very lucrative business is carried on in raw and tanned hides. The principal exports are cotton, oil-seeds and country-clothes, and the imports are salt, grain, timber, piece-goods and hardware. The mineral wealth of the State consists of coal, copper, iron, gold and diamonds, and though "the diamonds of Golconda" are now only a tradition, the Singareni coal-mine yields nearly half-a-million tons a year, the output enabling the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway to be worked so cheaply that it returns a handsome revenue to the State. Another source of wealth to the Nizam's dominions is the large number of successful cotton-presses and spinning and weaving mills.

Hyderabad State is the centre of Moslem India, and has an enormous influence on the social, religious, and political life of Indian Mussalmans, the Nizams of Hyderabad tracing their descent to the first Caliph, Abu Baker, the successor of the Prophet. Altogether, therefore, the inheritance of His Highness Mir Osman Ali, the young ruler of a territory comprising an area of nearly eighty-three thousand square miles with a population of more than twelve million people and a rent-roll of four and a half crores of rupees, is probably the most splendid in India materially, and also morally, by reason of his acknowledged spiritual chiefship. He is lord of vast lands, innumerable vassals, beautiful cities, and a splendid and picturesque capital which calls up reminiscences of the Arabian Nights,

"Bagdad's shrines of fretted gold,
High-walled gardens green and old,"

and he has trusted advisers and friends in the British who are not likely to fail him in the hour of his need. His Highness, young as he is, realises his immense responsibilities and his memorable words at his installation are worthy of reproduction:—

"It is a great responsibility to which I have succeeded. I feel I cannot discharge it properly unless I follow in the footsteps of my great and good father. His example in the guidance and control of public affairs will ever be before me as a beacon-light.....My best endeavours will always be directed to the strengthening of that tradition, which means, in effect, doing good to my people and country on the one hand, and promoting on the other hand the general welfare of the Indian Empire, of which my State is an indispensable part."

DAY BY DAY.

Carson and Larkin.

The sentence of seven months' imprisonment on "Jim" Larkin, the Dublin strike-leader, may be fully deserved, but raises other issues which cannot be ignored, for every argument by which Sir Edward Carson's "Provisional Government" defends itself, applies with tenfold more force in defence of Larkinism. The hopelessness of Dublin poverty is not a thing that is feared, it is a thing that exists. And without considering refined differences, that broad and simple fact must be in the minds of Trade Unionists and discontented workmen to-day. It was with absolute accuracy that Mr. Tillett, the other day, described Sir Edward Carson as an arch-syndicalist. His most ardent admirers in England are not Conservatives. They are wild and unsettled men who care nothing about Ulster, but who believe that only through anarchy and strife will any good come. He has strengthened the Labour Extremists like Larkin, he has encouraged syndicalism, he has sought to teach far more successfully than any leader the virtues of disloyalty, disobedience and revolt against authority. He has, in short, become the hero of every one who has mob law in his blood. Mr. Larkin, openly based his seditious utterances on the Carson example, and the difference in the Government treatment of the two cases cannot but provoke criticism.

A Rubber Combine.

In his letter published yesterday, our London correspondent commented on the depressed condition of the Rubber Market and stated that there was an active movement in favour of a central selling exchange for rubber. Reuter's announcement, to-day, that the Rubber Growers' Association is preparing a scheme of combination, which means that sellers will pool their produce and obtain advances thereon, confirm our correspondents statements. At present Para is quoted about one shilling a pound higher than the planter's production, and there are several other troubles to be faced in the rubber industry. More capital is needed for many of the existing companies, and many of the companies, as Mr. Baumann declares, will have to be shut down unless money is forthcoming. Hence the proposed combination for the pooling of produce. But even so, it is doubtful whether this will prove a perfect panacea for the evil days on which the rubber companies have fallen. As our London correspondent has remarked:—Some of the largest firms have spent large sums in putting down plant to deal with the wild product and this puts the rubber world in an awkward position, "for the cultivated rubber should fall in price or the Para should stand at an even higher quotation, if the latter is to be driven from the Market. Indeed the troubles of the rubber industry are manifold. More capital will be wanted for many of the existing companies, and more money is not easy to pick up just now. Besides with the depression in the price of rubber it can only be a matter of time, when many of the companies whose shares are at present quoted will go into liquidation."

S. P. C. A.

The statistics of the cases brought by the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals before the magistrates during September, show that no less than 490 convictions for cruelty were secured, 207 of the animals concerned in these cases being sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals. The scandalous practice of overloading, to which we have drawn attention on more than one occasion in these columns, has also received the attention of the Society during the month under reference, the magistrates fining in forty-seven of the cases brought before them. During September 525 animals and birds were treated in the Petit Hospital, of whom 292 were bullocks, 144 horses, and 72 dogs. The heaviest mortality was among the last named, 13 dogs being returned dead out of a total mortality of 22 during the month. Of the 292 bullocks treated during the month 132 were discharged as cured. 172 birds and animals were treated as out-patients. Among the birds and animals treated were 1 canary, 1 cockatoo, 3 parrots, 1 goose, 3 fowls, 1 duck, 5 cats, 4 goats and 1 monkey.

Wanted: A Temple in Umarkhadi.

The Hindu residents of Umarkhadi have just sent a memorial, through the Umarkhadi Sarvajanik Mandal, to the Corporation asking for a suitable piece of land on long lease at a nominal rent on which they would like to build a temple, which, they say, is a real necessity to the people of the locality. In 1909 there was in Umarkhadi "a small place of worship," the memorial points out, "dedicated to Shri Hanuman where all the residents used to go to offer prayers and perform religious worship. But unfortunately that deity was removed by the Municipal authorities in a set-back scheme and the residents were deprived of that only place of worship in the locality." The language of the memorial is quaint, but it is to be hoped that the wish of the memorialists will soon be realised.

"Times of India" Weekly Christmas Number.

We have received a copy of the Christmas Number of the "Times of India" Illustrated Weekly, an annual pictorial publication artistically produced in colour, which has become a much-looked for feature of that interesting illustrated periodical. This is the fourth year since the "Times of India" first introduced the innovation of a Christmas Number produced on an elaborate scale, which vies in attractiveness with Home Christmas publications, and the standard of excellence and interest of matter has been fully sustained this season. From cover to cover, the Christmas Number is replete with interesting matter and artistically designed pictorial pages. The cover is a striking depiction in colour of a tiger's head peering out of a jungle thicket, and the frontispiece an admirable sepia design of an ancient frontier depredator on horseback, clad in quaint chain armour. A feature of the Number is an article on clubs in India excellently illustrated, and the body of the publication contains several full page art photographs of different phases of Indian life executed in tints of sepia and scarlet alternately. Articles on the Kadir Cup, some Eastern Gardens, India in 1913, and a pilgrimage to Mecca are all profusely illustrated and there are two admirable full page reproductions in colour of water-colour paintings of Indian life by Miss G. Hardenfelt. The whole of this delightful issue is printed on art paper and its get-up and contents make it an admirable form of souvenir to send Home at Christmas time.

The Troopship Plassey.

The troopship Plassy, from Southampton, with about 1,400 troops, is expected to arrive here on Friday. The Plassy, which is the third troopship to leave for India since the season opened, will remain in Bombay till the 7th proximo when she will commence her return voyage and reach Southampton on the 28th following. Her return troops will be largely details for discharge and the reserve. The troops she is presently carrying out are for Central India and Bengal.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

THE THREE DAYS' GRACE.

ANOTHER PEARL FAILURE EXPECTED.

UNEASINESS IN ALL THE MARKETS.

SHEIK ABDUL REHMAN'S POSITION.

All the banks and the different bazaars were closed all day yesterday that day being a gazetted holiday. This gave time to the different traders to consider their situation. Great uneasiness however prevails in all the Markets and it is certain that Bombay has not for many years seen a worse period of depression than the present one. The contagion of failure seems to have spread, and every morning brings fresh news of failures from the different bazaars. It is now authoritatively stated that as a sequel to the failure of the Arab pearl merchant Sheikh Abdul Rehman, another big pearl merchant who was intimately connected with him in his dealings will suspend payment, though it is stated in another quarter that attempts are being made to retrive his position by forming a syndicate. But the situation seems to be hopeless. This failure it is said, will be followed by that of a number of other jewellers, thus affecting the petty traders.

A BIG MARWARI FAILURE EXPECTED.

Similar conditions prevail in the Shroff bazaar at Mumbadevie. It is rumoured that a big Marwari merchant, who not only trades in hundies but also acts as commission agent and does business on his own account in cotton, wheat, seed, silver and etc., will also fail. If this happens, the contagion will possibly spread over the province of Berar, where, it is stated, a number of middle class people will greatly suffer. This gentleman is coming to grief because hundies are no more honoured and those already drawn are becoming due, and owing to the present crisis they find it difficult to meet the liabilities, the value of the paper securities being actually reduced by one-half.

Great uneasiness is also noticeable in the Cloth and Grain Markets.

The merchants in the Cloth Markets have succeeded in passing over their difficulties so far but the rumour is that some in this Market too will fail.

THE SHARE MARKET.

The case of the Share Market gets worse every day. Though settlements are entered into at the rates recommended by the Board, the brokers have suffered so very heavily that most of them find it impossible to pay up their liabilities, which in almost every case run up to over a lakh of rupees and there are about fifty such brokers.

SHEIK ABDUL REHMAN AND HIS CREDITORS.

There was a rumour current in the city yesterday that the pearl merchant, Sheik Abdul Rehman, intended to settle with his creditors and had been preparing a composition deed, but the rumour appears to be untrue. In the first place it is premature to think of a settlement as the Insolvency Act provides that "except where an estate is being summarily administered or special leave of the Court has been obtained, the application for sanctioning a scheme of composition shall not be heard until after the conclusion of the public examination of the insolvent," and summary procedure does not apply to the big insolvencies like the present one. This section appears in the new Act and ever since it has come into force, in all the big matters insolvents have been publicly examined.

BOMBAY BANKING COY.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the above Bank was held yesterday afternoon at the Bank premises, to consider a proposal for recontinuing the Bank. Mr. B. V. Ranade was voted to the chair.

In view of the resolution passed by a meeting of the depositors held the previous day, it was resolved to adjourn this meeting till the 19th November, but the meeting in its resolution for adjournment also adopted the resolution approved of by the depositors to request the directors to make all endeavours to prevent the Bank from being wound up, and to collect the Bank's dues in the meantime.

PEOPLE'S BANK LIQUIDATION.

APPLICATION FOR STAY OF PROCEEDINGS REFUSED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 28.

In the District Judge's Court, Mr. Beechey, Counsel for the Directors of the People's Bank, asked permission to file an application for a stay of liquidation proceedings to allow time for appeal, but the Judge refused permission.

He however intimated that he had no objection to Messrs Ferguson and Co., continuing and completing their audit under the supervision of a Provisional Official Liquidator.

It is understood that an application will be made in the Chief Court for a revision of the District Judge's order after the Devali holidays.

GRAIN MERCHANT FAILS.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct. 28.

The firm of Chandiram Tharoomal, Grain merchants, have failed.

ALLEGED DESECRATION

A REPUDIATION.

Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia, solicitors, write to us:—"The attention of our clients the sons of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy has been drawn to a report appearing in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 28th instant in connection with an alleged grave desecration at Charni Road. The portion of the strip of land referred to in the report was never used as a graveyard at any time whatever. Behind the Adamji Peerbhoy Sanitarium is a strip of land running through the whole length of the building. The western half of that strip of land was used as a graveyard which graveyard has been out of use for years past. The eastern half was never used as a graveyard. As a matter of fact at the time when the Sanitarium was built there were several structures standing on the said eastern half. Three years after the Sanitarium was built i.e. about 27 years back the then Mullaji Saheb the late Sayedna Husomadin (the father of the present Mullaji Saheb Sayedna Abdulla Badrudin) gave away the said land to the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy for the use of the Sanitarium as it was found necessary to erect more structures in connection with the Sanitarium. The said late Mullaji Saheb with his own hand in the presence of a large gathering of members of the Borah community then laid the foundation stone of the dining hall and kitchen room which stands at present on the said eastern half. The remainder of the said eastern half was allowed to remain vacant to be used for future extensions, and has been in our client's possession for the last 27 years. Our clients are in a position to prove the above facts. There is even now a document in our clients' possession executed on behalf of the Secretary of State for India by one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay which fully proves the correctness of the statement that the eastern half aforesaid on which the alleged desecration is said to have taken place was never at any time used as a graveyard. It is not a difficult feat for any mischief maker to gather together 20 persons, and to make them weep and lament over an imagined desecration. It is said that the news of the alleged desecration spread like wildfire among the community but our clients say that not a hundredth part of the Borah community are aware of this alleged desecration. It is needless to state that our clients would be the very last persons to do any act which would wound the religious feelings of any community much less of their own Boran community. Our clients attend at the Sanitarium morning and evening daily and not a single word of complaint has been addressed to them by a single Borah as to the alleged desecration. Let any Borah come to them and they will lend a willing ear to any complaint and will remedy any genuine grievance which may be placed before them."

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In your account regarding the alleged desecration of the Borah grave at Charni Road, which has appeared in your to-day's issue, you state that Mr. Salebhoy Currimji Barodawalla visited the spot and assured the gentlemen who were present there that he would bring the offenders to book. This statement is incorrect, I have not yet visited the place.

A few Borah gentlemen called on me, and others as well, in this connection and all I did was to advise them to approach the proper authorities concerned.

Kindly publish this in your paper and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

SALEBHOY K. BARODAWALLA.

Bombay, Oct. 28.

ENGLISH RACING.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE BETTING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The following is the betting on the Cambridgeshire Stakes:—

9 to 1 against Santair.
10 to 1 against Drinmore.
100 to 9 against Oselle.
100 to 8 against Florist.
100 to 7 against Fairy King, Maiden Erleigh, Bugler and Wisemac.
100 to 6 against Lorenzo and Blue Stone.

INDIGENOUS MEDICINE.

HELP FOR PROPOSED COLLEGE AT DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 28.

ThePatiala Durbar has issued orders for immediate payment of a donation of Rs. 25,000 to the proposed Ayurvedic and Unani College at Delhi and the commencement of an annual grant of Rs. 18,000.

FATALITY IN THE DOCKS.

A serang, named Pemla Dhanji, aged about 50, was working in the dry docks on Monday, when he complained of feeling ill. He asked for and was given leave, and was walking near the dry docks on his way out, when he felt giddy and fell into the docks, a height of about fifty feet. Death was instantaneous.

SIR E. GREY ON HOME RULE.

"VIOLENCE MUST BE MET BY VIOLENCE."

SOLUTION BY NEGOTIATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Brunswick, said if Home Rule were resisted by violence it must be met by violence. Coercion was utterly hateful, but if there were to be a settlement it must be on the conditions laid down by Mr. Asquith. If Ulster were excluded the position of Unionists in Ireland would be much more precarious.

SOLUTION BY MODIFICATION OF BILL.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The exclusion of Ulster was not a very hopeful or practical solution. The foot of the difficulty was the fear of religious intolerance. This could be met by a modification of the Bill, giving Ulster Home Rule within Home Rule as regards education, police, etcetera. In such a case it seemed absolutely incredible that Ulster had anything to fear, but such a modification of the Bill was conditional on its acceptance by both sides.

NEGOTIATIONS THROUGH INTERMEDIARY.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that negotiations have been taking place for the past three weeks between the members of both Front Benches regarding Ireland. The paper says that a memorandum was drawn up by Mr. Asquith and his colleagues, at the suggestion of an exalted personage, and the same course was taken by Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Bonar Law. Memoranda were exchanged through an intermediary.

ULSTER LOYALISTS.

CANNOT BE INTIMIDATED BY FORCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Ulster newspapers say now that there is a straight fight, Mr. Asquith cannot intimidate the loyalists by force.

POST OFFICE TRADE UNIONS.

IN FAVOUR OF AMALGAMATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The delegates representing a hundred thousand members of fifteen Post Office Trade-Unions have decided in favour of an amalgamation.

S. S. TEUTONIC.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM ICEBERG.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The Teutonio has arrived at Liverpool. It reports that it encountered an iceberg east of Belle Isle. It reversed its engines and escaped by a few yards.

BANTAM-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

STANLEY BEAT BEYNON.

(Reuter Telegram).

LONDON, Oct 28.

At the National Sporting Club last night in the contest for the Bantam-Weight championship of England "Digger" Stanley beat "Bill" Beynon on points after twenty rounds.

ANARCHICAL CRIME IN BENGAL.

INCRIMINATING LEAFLETS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

It transpires that a few days after the murder of Haripado Deb in College Square the Criminal Investigation Department discovered several leaflets in the vicinity of the Sealdah Station and other prominent places in the town. The leaflets are said to have been composed by a person posing as the murderer and he also claims to be the man who threw the bomb at the Viceroy at Delhi. It is understood that the Police are in possession of evidence which supports the original theory that the College Square murder and the assassination at Mymensingh are the work of the same gang.

BEETROOT CROP PROSPECTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The factories estimate that the beetroot crop will amount to 7,968,000 tons.

SPANISH CABINET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Senior Dato, Conservative, has formed a Spanish Cabinet.

INDIA AND GOLD CURRENCY.

MR. WEBB ON INDIAN FINANCE.

STATE BANK UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Mr. M. de P. Webb, lecturing before the East India Association to-day, urged that we should equip India with the best conceivable monetary system and machinery. Hence, India should receive an open gold mint, the full value of the gold currency and the best banking machinery. Opposition, said Mr. Webb, came from those short-sighted people who were apprehensive lest the withdrawal of gold from London should embarrass or diminish the profits of the financiers here. While there was a theoretical advantage in the State Bank project, it was highly undesirable that the Government of India should be under the dictation of a money power like the Home Government. Hence, the proposed Central Bank must be a department of the Government of India. There must be a State concentration on business lines. India's cash balances were now largely dissipated by out-of-date methods.

Sir James Wilson, who presided, said there were quite enough coins in India to meet all the necessary demands, and he would strongly urge that the Government of India should not coin more rupees. He agreed with Mr. Webb that the State Bank should be entirely under the control of the Government of India.

MONETARY REFORMS FOR BENEFITING THE MASS.

Mr. Sundaram Iyer, of Madras, a witness before the Currency Commission, urged that any monetary reforms should be directed towards benefitting the mass of the people, whereas much of the recent discussion had resolved itself into a squabble between the London and the Anglo-Indian bankers on the subsidiary point as to who should have the use of the Government balances. The people of India did not want a gold currency. Why should it be forced upon them?

RUBBER MARKET.

THE PROPOSAL TO POOL PRODUCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Mr. Arthur Baumann, who presided at a meeting of the directors of the Rubber companies on the 23rd instant, writes to "The Times" that the Rubber Growers' Association is preparing a scheme of combination.

Mr. Baumann in discussing the serious position of a large majority of companies says that if the present level of prices is maintained for anything like twelve months very many of these companies must go into liquidation.

There is only one way to support the market, namely, for sellers to pool their produce and obtain advances thereupon.

THRONE OF BRUNSWICK.

PRINCE ERNST ACCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COUNCIL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BERLIN, Oct. 27.

At the instance of Prussia, the Federal Council has unanimously agreed to the marriage of Prince Ernst August to the Kaiser's daughter, and the former's oath of fealty as a Prussian officer, and his declaration thereanent, has so changed the situation that there is no longer any objection to Prince Ernst August assuming the government of Brunswick.

GERMAN REICHSBANK.

RATE REDUCED HALF PER CENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.

At a meeting of the German Reichsbank, the Vice-President said that although the stock of gold on the 23rd instant was higher than in any previous year, although the balance of trade was extremely satisfactory, and political situation had improvel, yet the International Money Market still left something to be desired; therefore the Bank rate was only reduced by half per cent.

BLASTING ACCIDENT.

STONE CRASHES THROUGH AND FALLS ON INMATE.

Blasting operations were being carried on at Dongri yesterday, when a stone falling on the roof of a house broke through and fell on a woman sitting inside it. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died subsequently.

MEXICAN ANARCHY.

TROOP TRAIN DYNAMITED

EX-PRESIDENT DIAZ A REFUGEE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Mexican rebels dynamited a troop train near San Salvador, killing 115. Many were also injured.

Felix Diaz, last night, applied to the United States Consulate, at Vera Cruz, for protection and was taken on board the United States' gunboat.

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT HUERTA.

OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

President Huerta has obtained 1,500 out of 2,000 votes in the election for President, Ex-President Diaz obtained 300.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

DECLARATION OF U. S. POLICY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MOSILE, Oct. 28.

In a speech here yesterday President Wilson said that while the United States would never again seek to secure an additional foot of territory by conquest, it was its duty to assist the States that were obliged to grant concessions to emancipate themselves from the inevitable subordination to foreign interests.

SIR LIONEL CARDEN.

NO REFERENCE TO THE U. S. POLICY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Reuter learns that Sir Llonel Carden did see some journalists, but that he referred in no way whatsoever to the intentions or the policy of the United States.

"JIM" LARKIN SENTENCED.

"A WICKED AND DANGEROUS CRIMINAL."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Great crowds assembled in Dublin on the occasion of the trial of "Jim" Larkin, the Dublin strike leader, who was charged with sedition and inciting to riot. The Attorney-General said that Larkin was not being tried because he was a strike-leader but because he had broken the law. He was a wicked and dangerous criminal.

LATER.

Larkin has been sentenced to seven months' imprisonment. He was convicted only on the charge of uttering seditious words.

MOSLEM FEMALE EDUCATION.

A PURDA PUBLIC MEETING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Oct. 28.

As a result of the recent awakening in the Mohomedan community, it is worthy of note that an exclusive *parda* public meeting of Mohomedan ladies was held here last night in the Islamia School to aid in the progress of female education in this community. The occasion was the arrival in this city of the newly appointed Mohomedan Inspectress of Urdu Schools, who received a warm welcome from her *parda* sisters. The Inspectress delivered an address upon the state of education among Mohomedan women in this city in the reign of Chandbibi. This is the first occasion on which a meeting of this character was held in this city.

MURDER AND DACOITY.

PUNJAB SOWCAR ROBBED OF Rs. 26,000.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 28.

A "Tribune" correspondent reports from Hathur District, Ludhiana, a case of serious dacoity and murder. Seven dacoits entered the house of Lala Baburam, a wealthy sowcar and carried away Rs. 16,000 in cash and jewellery valued at Rs. 10,000. They shot dead a neighbour and a servant who attempted a rescue. They remained for nearly four hours in the house and carried torches, bayonets and guns.

HON. MR. CLAUDE HILL.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct. 28.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill C. S. I., will conclude his stay at Karachi on Thursday and will leave for Bombay that evening.

MEMORIAL FUND FOR COMMANDANT CORFIELD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The fund to erect a memorial to the late Commandant Corfield has reached £646. Mr. Harcourt does not object to a monument being erected at Berbera.

P. AND O. OFFICERS' STRIKE.

COMPANY'S READINESS TO CONSIDER GRIEVANCES.

CANNOT ENTERTAIN OUTSIDERS' DICTATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The P. & O. Company's statement issued last night says that the Company has never refused, but has always been ready to receive representations from the officers, but it is impossible to entertain the idea of allowing outsiders to dictate to the Company.

The "Daily Telegraph," in a leader today, says that without examining the case of the officers or for the defence of the Company, the fact should be recognised that the sea is the most hazardous profession of any, and becomes yearly more exacting in demanding higher qualifications. The nation expects that those on whom the safety of travellers depends shall have a living wage.

SYMPATHY OF SEAMAN ORGANISATIONS.

The P. and O. steamer Arcadia, which is due to sail to-morrow, with mails, has a passenger list of 350. The National Union of Masters and Mates is supporting the Merchant Service Guild, and has given warning that it will not fill up vacancies in the P. and O. Company.

THIRTY OFFICERS LEAVE SHIPS.

SAILINGS LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Thirty P. and O. officers left their ships at noon yesterday, not receiving a reply to manifesto. The sailings of the Arcadia, Malwa, Egypt and Borneo may consequently be affected.

VANCOUVER RIOTS.

MINERS RESUMING WORK.

VICTORIA, (British Columbia), Oct. 28.

Miners in Vancouver are resuming work, and soldiers are being gradually withdrawn. It is believed that the United Minerworkers of America will declare the strike ended, owing to the drain on funds and the inability to win recognition from employers.

ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

LITTLE CHANGE IN STRENGTH OF PARTIES.

(Reuter Telegram).

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Italian elections are nearly complete. There is little change in the strength of parties, except perhaps in the case of the Conservatives who are probably rather stronger. The Radicals and Republicans experienced a sharp set-back in Rome where not one-third of the voters polled.

FOUR KILLED IN ELECTION RIOTS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Four persons were killed and many injured in the election riots in the various parts of Italy on Sunday.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT OTTAVA.

A COMMON BURDEN OF DEFENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.

The Duke of Connaught was entertained at luncheon at the Canadian Club yesterday.

Mr. McBride, Premier of British Columbia, urged that Mr. Borden's policy with regard to the Navy contribution be carried out immediately.

Mr. Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, said that although many people in Saskatchewan were foreigners, all were warmly attached to the British institutions. None would lag behind in the question of sharing a common burden of defence.

The Duke of Connaught said he was glad to learn that Canadian pride in the Dominion's connection with Britain was universal.

ARMY GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

It has been decided that with effect from the 1st June, 1913, good service pensions to officers of the Indian Services shall not be less than £100 a year. In all cases, officers on the active list and those who retired or were placed on the unemployed supernumerary list after the 31st May, 1913, will be eligible for selection in future, and the pension will be tenable for life, subject to vacation on succession to Colonel's allowances, promotion of Field Marshal, or the attainment of an additional pension in the case of administrative officers of the Indian Medical Service.

BRITISH MINISTER TO CHINA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Sir John Jordan, British Minister to China, departs for Peking on November 10.

DESIGNING NEW DELHI.

SIR SWINTON JACOB RESIGNS FFICIAL POSITION.

INDIAN MASTER CRAFTSMAN AS ADVISER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Messrs. Lutyens and Baker, architects of New Delhi, start for India on November 13th to discuss with the Viceroy the designs they have been preparing.

Sir Swinton Jacob has resigned his post as adviser on the employment of Indian materials, craftsmen, etc., on the ground that at his age he prefers to be free of official responsibilities, but he will be in India this cold weather, and has undertaken to give honorary advice and co-operation.'

"The Times" says the Government intends to select as Sir Swinton's successor an Indian master craftsman of architectural experience and repute. The paper adds that it is also proposed that the studio at Delhi for indigenous architectural work shall be in Indian hands as far as is practicable.

VICEROY'S TOUR.

ARRIVAL AT DAULATABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DAULATABAD, Oct. 28.

The Viceregal train arrived at 9 a.m., yesterday, at Manmad where Their Excellencies breakfasted and changed into the metre gauge special to take them to Daulatabad which they reached at about midday. Their Excellencies were met at the railway station by Col. Pinhey, Political Resident at Hyderabad, Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.S.I., C.I.E., Inspector-General of Police and Jails, Major C. W. Smyth, Agent and Chief Engineer of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Co., Ld., Mr. C. Crawford, Deputy Inspector-General of Railway Police, Mr. Walker, Personal Assistant to the Political Resident, and Nawab Burzoo Jung and the party proceeded by motor to the Roza Bungalows which are situated just above the Ellora caves, about 9 miles from the Daulatabad railway station.

His Excellency Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur, Prime Minister of Hyderabad State and Nawab Faridoon Jung Bahadur, Political and Private Secretary, met Their Excellencies at the bungalows where lunch was taken.

VISIT TO ELLORA CAVES.

At 4 p.m., the Viceregal party visited the Ellora caves. These caves are excavated in the face of the hill and run north and south for about a mile and a quarter. There are three distinct groups, those beginning at the south-end being the earliest caves which are Budhistic and dating from about 350 to 550 A.D. At the northern end are the Jaina caves dating from the 6th or the 12th century while between the two come the Brahmannic group which range between the 4th and 8th centuries. In all there are 33 caves. Their Excellencies inspected first of all the Chaitya cave or the carpenter's cave From the architectural point of view this is the finest of the Budhistic group at Ellora and it is visited yearly by a large number of carpenters who come to pay their devotion to Buddha as Vishvakarman. After seeing two or three more of the Budhistic group, Their Excellencies proceeded by motor to the Jaina cave temples finally ending up with the Kailasa which is the most beautiful of the Brahmanic caves in India. Her Excellency spent some time in this cave taking photographs of the various figures and pilasters in the court which is cut into the solid rock to a depth of 270 feet with a width at the entrance of 150 feet.

Tea was served in a tent outside the cave after which the party returned to the Roza bungalows. Their Excellencies will visit the Fort at Daulatabad this morning. Afterwards they will leave for Hyderabad where they will arrive on the morning of the 29th.

EN ROUTE FOR HYDERABAD.

JEUR, Oct. 28.

His Excellency and party left the Rosa Bungalow this morning by motor car to visit the Daulatbad fort.

On the way, the Viceroy stopped and inspected the tomb of Aurangzeeb which consists of a plain mound of earth in the centre of a mosque, an unusually simple and unimposing tomb for so great a monarch.

The Balahissar fort at Daulatbad which the Viceregal party reached at 7-30 a.m. is situated on the top of a conical shaped hill 700 feet high. The base of this hill has been artificially cut away, thereby making a sheer rock precipice all the way round from 50 to 100 feet high. The only means of entering the fort is by a hole cut into the rock at the base of the hill. A staircase leads from this entrance inside the hill and comes out at the top of the escarpment from where a winding path leads up to the top of the hill on which the fort stands. His Excellency climbed to the top of the fort and was much interested in two huge cannon which were almost as big as a modern 12-inch gun. It is not known how these two cannon were mounted.

Her Excellency, who did not accompany the Viceroy, arrived at Daulatbad station where breakfast was served to the whole party.

At 10-30 a.m. the Viceregal train left en route for Hyderabad via Manmad and Ahmednagar.

PREPARATIONS IN MYSORE.

BANGALORE, Oct. 28.

The Mysore Forest Department have a herd of 31 wild elephants in view of the Keddah Drive which is to be witnessed by the Viceroy near Karapur next week so that the success of the operations is practically assured. The Maharaja of Mysore has directed the 6th, 7th, and 8th November to be observed as General Holidays in the State in honour of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit.

RETIRING SURGEON-GENERAL.

PRESENTATION OF FAREWELL ADDRESS.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

"The United Medical Profession of the Bombay Presidency" presented yesterday a farewell address to the Hon. Surgeon-General H. W. Stevenson, who is shortly retiring from the Indian Medical Service The function took place in the grounds of the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, and was attended by a number of ladies and gentlemen belonging to the Medical Profession. Col. Street, Principal of the Grant Medical College, presided, and among those present were Sir Bhalachandra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. T. B. Nariman and others.

"A UNIQUE AND UNPARALLELED OCCASION."

The Chairman in opening the proceedings, said that this was a unique and unparalleled occasion in the annals of the Medical Profession, for it was the first time that a retiring Surgeon-General was presented with an address by the united profession, comprising the Government Medical Service, as well as the independent medical profession.

Dr. T. B. Nariman also addressed the assembly, euologising Surgeon-General Stevenson's work. He read the address from which the following are extracts:—

"On behalf of the United Medical Profession of the Bombay Presidency, we, the representatives of its numerous branches, whether members of the various Departments of the Government Services or Independent Medical Practitioners, whether Hindoos or Parsis, Mohamedans or Christians, desire, in bidding you farewell, to place on record our profound appreciation of the many important and beneficent services you have rendered to our Profession. It is for the entire Medical Profession your greatest achievements have been wrought, and your care and thought has extended to the lowest grades whose status and prospects you have done much to enhance. The passing of the Bombay Medical Act through the Legislative Council whereby the advantages of registration of all Medical Practitioners are assured, is very largely due to you. Your thorough knowledge of all the circumstances of the case, the thoughtful care with which the provisions of the Act were drafted, and your persuasive and powerful eloquence in urging its claims in a Council largely composed of laymen, justly entitles you to be called the Father of the Act. The foundation of the Grant Medical College in the year 1845 to teach Western Medicine and designed to impart, through a scientific system, the benefits of Medical instruction to the Natives of Western India, may be said to have been the beginning of a new era in Indian Medicine, and the passing of the Medical Act may well be looked upon as the commencement of a second epoch. The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay is also a creation of your fertile brain and the broad and sure foundation on which it is laid, viz., the cordial co-operation of all the leding Doctors in Bombay could only have been achieved by your strong personality and the confidence the Profession had in your sound judgment. Although several committees were appointed to help in drawing up the rules and regulations of the College, it was you who took charge of all the details and by your constant supervision and indefatigable perseverance endowed with life, an Institution which has already held examinations and granted diplomas, and which we hope will soon be Imperial not only in name but also in reputation. The Bombay Presidency Nursing Association also owes you a deep debt of gratitude for the interest you have taken in its welfare and for the zeal with which you have improved its financial position and increased its membership. The Bombay branch of the British Medical Association has been proud to have you as their President, and we cannot forget also the prominent share you had in the foundation of the King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League. As President of the Bombay Medical Council you have earned the admiration of all your colleagues by the unfailing tact and courtesy which you have always displayed and the fairness with which you have listened to divergent views."

Dr. A. G. Viegas, then presented the address to Surgeon-General Stevenson.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that, apart from any other service rendered by him to the Medical Service, the Surgeon-General had taken the greatest trouble in establishing the College of Surgeons and Physicians in Bombay. The services which he had rendered to the Presidency would everkeep his memory green. They were going to have an oil-painting of the Surgeon-General in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and an Ambulance Brigade in connection with the Grant Medical College. Much of his success was due to his broad sympathies, his untiring exertions, and to his efforts to unite the Indian Medical Service with the independent Medical profession.

Dr. R. Patel, also addressed the assembly.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL'S REPLY.

Surgeon-General Stevenson, replying to the address, said he regarded that day's function as the greatest compliment that could have been paid him. Reference had been made by the speakers that evening to the Bombay Medical Act, the passing of which had been ascribed to him, but he (the Surgeon-General) would say that the passing of that Act was due to Lord Sydenham. Had it not been for Lord Syndenham they should still have been without the Act. It was his (the speaker's) privilege to assist in the passing of that Act, which was, however, brought into existence mainly through the efforts of Lord Sydenham.

SCOPE OF MEDICAL COUNCIL.

He (the speaker) considered the Bombay Medical Council as the guardian of the liberties of the Medical) profession, and it was a body to which the Medical profession could look forward to as the protector of its legal rights. If the Council used its great powers wisely, it might do immense good. At the time the Medical Act was under discussion in the Legislative Council, one of its most eloquent members opposed it because of the want of unity among the profession, and prophesied that it would only widen the existing gulf between the two branches of the profession. The effect of the passing of the Act had, however, been contrary to this; the effect had been to weld the sections of the profession as far as possible into a homogeneous whole. He (the speaker) was glad that the opposition to the Act had died out. The possession of this Act and the founding of the College of Surgeons and Physicians had placed Bombay far ahead of any other city in India. He next referred to what he termed the attitude of suspicion and distrust which was found in some quarters; suspicion of one another and distrust of Government. The speaker said that until the profession in Bombay could learn to trust its brethern more freely it could never rise to what it ought to, for this position of suspicion and distrust was a great stumbling block to progress. They must not view proposals, emanating from Government, with distrust.

THREE IMPORTANT NEEDS.

Surgeon-General Stevenson in conclusion said:—"And now I should like to say a few words on the subject of other needs. I think that perhaps the first thing we need is a school of Tropical Medicine and I have hope that its advent is not so very far off. I believe that there is a great future before a School of Tropical Medicine in Bombay, and that its presence here will be of immense benefit not only to the profession, but to the inhabitants of India. The next of our needs and one which is perhaps a more pressing need than any is a separate teaching school of medicine for women, which might well be formed in connection with the Cama and Albless Hospitals. The institution of this school is only a question of money and it offers an unique opportunity for one of the millionaires of Bombay to perpetuate his own name or that of one of the members of his family. I am sure that Government will be ready to help but as I know only too well the resources of Government are limited and it will probably be long before it could afford the total cost of such a school. But if funds are forthcoming locally the matter becomes much easier. Here is a project which some of you might well take up. Ladies can always get anything that they really want and I have not the smallest doubt that a combination of the ladies of Bombay could in a short time collect all the money necessary. In this the ladies of the profession might well take the lead. I leave the idea with them.

Our next need is another teaching Medical School for men. I am sure that you will all agree with me that the Grant Medical College has done and is doing great and good work, but its resources in the matter of beds for clinical teaching are limited and it will do the Grant Medical College no harm to have a healthy rival. I have reason to believe that the formation of another teaching Medical school is a project which a notable citizen of Bombay has in hand, and is a gentleman who usually brings his projects to a successful issue. I wish him all success in the work.

And now it is time for me to bring this long speech to an end and in thanking you once more for the great honour you have paid me to-day and for the kind things which have been said, and in bidding you all "farewell" I can only say that I do so with a heavy heart and that for so long as I may live I shall never cease to take a keen interest in your welfare, progress and happiness and shall be ever ready to do anything I can to promote them."

The proceedings then terminated.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

ADDRESS TO MAJOR BLACKHAM.

The members of the Hindu Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade, Bombay, yesterday presented an address at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaum, in the presence of a large gathering to Major R. J. Blackham, C.I.E., R.A.M.C., Assistant Commissioner of St. John Ambulance Brigade in India, congratulating him on the C.I.E., recently conferred upon him by the King-Emperor.

Mr. Tribhavandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai in opening the proceedings, said that Major Blackham had spared no pains for the progress of Ambulance work in India and he had been the life and soul of the Association. The Hindu Division, therefore, deemed it its duty to congratulate Major and Mrs. Blackham on the high honour conferred upon Major Blackham.

Rao Saheb A. K. Pai, Secretary of the Hindu Division, then read the congratulatory address. The address among other things, said that during the last five years that he had been Honorary Secretary of the India Branch, Major Blackham had spared neither time nor labour to bring the institution before the public eye and had introduced many useful reforms. He had generously worked and helped in promoting the laudable cause of "First Aid" by publishing books on the subject, and endeavoured to bring the work of the Association and the Brigade to growing prosperity.

Major Blackham, replying to the address, said that he had been deeply touched by the kind reception he had received at their hands. He deeply appreciated the honour he had received from His Majesty as that was the honour conferred upon them all who had been working for the Brigade. His Excellency the Viceroy, who took deep and practical interest in the work of the Brigade recently said that the Association was an Indian Society designed for the benefit of India and Indians. He hoped that those words spoken so recently would bear fruit. During the five years of his office as the Secretary of the Association he had always tried to make it quite an Indian organisation. He felt very deeply honoured by the ceremony, and the address would be just one bright spot in the thorny path of public life. With their assistance he hoped to make the institution a real living thing working for the good of India and helping its future destiny. They wanted Indians to work for common good and make the men of India better, the women stronger and the children healthier.

With a vote of thanks to Major and Mrs. Blackham, and Mr. Tribhavandas M. Nathoobhai, the gathering dispersed.

BAND NOTICE.

By kind permisson of Col. R. E. P. Pigott, C.I.E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at the Esplanade, this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

D G. OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

The Hon. Mr. Maxwell, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, leaves Simla on Friday, on tour and visits Delhi, Lahore and Madras. He will also visit Bombay and Calcutta enroute. He is due back at Simla on November 20th.

DEVALI HOLIDAYS.

THE FEAST OF LANTERNS.

POETIC CONCEPTION OF FINANCE.

The Hindus as a race have a wonderful capacity for blending the poetic with the prosaic in a harmonious manner, and this faculty is especially noticeable at this season of the year when the Devali Festival is at once a scene of imaginative enjoyment combined with a thoroughly practical balancing of accounts for the year. Such an ability to combine business with pleasure is pleasantly strange to a Western mind. One can hardly conceive a Scotsman for instance indulging in pyrotechnics and other forms of pleasure when engaged in the momentous occupation of balancing his yearly accounts. However, the European community have a sympathetic point in common with the festival of Devali brought about by the coincidence that our never to be forgotten Fifth of November or Guy Fawkes' Day occurs almost contemporaneously with the Hindu celebrations, and that illuminations and the letting off of fireworks have been principal features of enjoyment on both occasions from time immemorial. These outward displays are only superficially symbolical of both the Hindu and English events, but superficial celebrations invariably leave an impression on the public mind and create bonds of sympathy born of momentary enthusiasm which research into the true derivation of such occasion would not afford.

DERIVATION OF DEVALI.

The word Devali is a literal translation of the form of celebration which marks the occasion and means "Feast of Lamps," coming from the two words "dipa," a lamp, and "avali," a row. The festival is held on the new moon of Kartik. The feast begins on the thirteenth day of the Hindu month of Ashwin Vad, which also bears the name *Dhanatrayodashi* (derived from *Dhan* meaning wealth and *trayodashi*, an ordinal signifying thirteenth. The celebrations are in honour of the goddess Kali, whom in former years it was thought necessary by some sects to propitiate with human sacrifices, and also of the victory of Vishnu over the mythological demon Naraka. Nowadays, however, the festival is more particularly dedicated to Laxhmi, the goddess of prosperity. Strictly speaking the festival lasts five days, but in Bombay, and in all centres where business activity does not allow of unlimited holidays, it is confined to the two days commencing from yesterday.

Preparations are made in the houses of orthodox Hindus first by cleaning out and whitewashing the premises. Then in the day time symbolical patterns in white and red chalk are traced in a quadrangular space in front of the doorway, and, as at the festival of Dassera, garlands of the orange coloured "apta" blossom are hung over the lintels of the doorways. Gambling is carried on to a great extent by some classes of Hindus and occasionally the authorities grant a time-restricted indulgence in this respect. The household wealth is collected and dedicated for the time being to Laxhmi, the goddess of wealth. On the last day of the moon, the commercial community close their accounts and make settlements for the year. The day is known as Vahipujan and masks the close of the Vikramadity a Samvat Year. New ledgers and account books for the coming year are produced and blessed by a Brahman priest, and Sarasvati is invoked to bestow upon the merchants prosperity in the coming year.

A COSMOPOLITAN OBSERVANCE.

This final yearly settlement has become a generally observed custom amongst most of the commercial classes of the Indian community in Bombay, and the Banias and Parsis reckon the Devali Festival as a period for an annual financial settlement amongst themselves as well as the Hindus. The financial aspect of the festival has derived special interest the year on account of the crisis which began with the failure of one or two Indian banks and has resulted in a serious situation in the Bombay Share Market. Finance is still in a troubled state, and those who are interested in the local Money Market are keenly awaiting the passing of the two Banks Holidays, set aside in celebration of the festival, in order to see what the settlements will bring forth. The Devali or *Muorat* settlements are recognised as an official time of reckoning by all classes and communities amongst the brokers, and it would seem that some will have to forego the smiles of the Goddess Laxhmi on the occasion of this Devali. If there be any truth in the Western superstition that thirteen is an unlucky number surely it has been suggested by the coming of the thirteenth day of the Hindu month in the Christian year of 1913.

THE SPECTACULAR SIDE.

But one comes to a much less practical and infinitely more enoyable side of the feast which takes place after dark. The illuminations and fireworks for which Devali is famous have their origin, as is usually the case in connection with Hindu Mythology, in an interesting legend of traditional lore. The houses are illuminated on the fourteenth day of the Hindu month, which falls to-night, and is named *Narak Chaturdashi* (*Narak* meaning Hell and *Chaturdashi* the ordinal 14th) because, so runs the story, on this date Vishnu is said to have killed a giant named Narakashur, and entered his city early in the morning when he was received with acclamation by the people who celebrated the occasion with illuminations. Every Hindu house, however lowly, will have its lighted lamp to-night. The placing of the wicks and the trimming of the lamps falls to the women of the family, as in the case of Vishnu's victory the women took part in his triumph by adorning themselves and coming before him with lighted lamps. At twilight to-night the women will place the *Arti* or wicks in the lamps, whether the receptacles be of glass, brass-work or the more costly silver, and, according to custom, the men will make them presents of money. As night comes on every house in the Hindu quarter of the town will be illuminated, and the windows will twinkle with the dim religious light of the less wealthy, but no less ardent celebrants, or will blaze with an outline of incandescent light, globes, specially fitted for the occasion by the more wealthy merchants, whose garish contribution to the feast makes up in intensity what it lacks in taste when compared with the quaint oil illuminations of the less pretentious householders. To-night is the night for sightseers to visit the Indian town and to view the illuminations. Every year a considerable number of Bombay residents make a tour of the streets, which are lighted up, and the police have all their work cut out in controlling the vehicular traffic. A word to would-be sightseers would, perhaps, not be out of place at this juncture, and that is to view the sights as pedestrians. Vehiculars traffic is apt to be held up for excessively long periods, and as happened on more than one occasion when H. I. M. the King-Emperor visited Bombay, the unfortunate sightseers runs the risk of having to sit in a stationary vehicle gazing at the same spot until it is time to return home. Should the gharry be a hired one the situation becomes naturally more galling. The best plan for the sightseer is to drive to Kalbadevi Road, where the lights always have a brilliant spectacular effect, and to walk at leisure, through the adjacent streets. The lights are sufficient guides in themselves. From Kalbadevi Road, the Cloth Market can be easily reached, and here again the illuminations are as a rule bright and effective. Following this method one can return when one wishes, and there is no danger of being held up in an immoveable queue.

FESTIVAL FOR SMALL BOYS.

Devali is essentially a festival for small boys, and long before the actual date, Indian and European schoolboys alike show signs of suppressed excitement when passing those mysterious firework shops which spring up in all parts of the Indian town at this season of the year. India has long known the secrets of pyrotechny; indeed, do not those of us who hail from Europe remember in our early youth that our only knowledge of Bengal was an acquaintance with certain coloured lights of that name which invariably burnt our fingers? But fireworks in England are expensive compared with the Indian type. Any young schoolboy given eight annas will lead one to an Indian firework vendor's shop, and for that sum will purchase a collection of crackers, Roman—or perhaps one should say Sanskrit—candles, and fearsome surprises called flowerpots, which will give a result fully as impressive as four times that amount of money would produce in England. Two or three years ago a species of cracker, which exploded when thrown on the ground was greatly in favour, and much patronised by small boys who wished to frighten old gentlemen on the street, but these infamous inventions were suppressed by order of an active police, who found that they more usually caused horses to bolt, than old gentlemen to turn impromptu somersaults. Devali is a merry and artistically conceived festival and during the next two days all members of the Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi communities will enjoy themselves in various ways and disport themselves in new clothes, and the *saris* of the ladies will brighten up our hot-weather ridden streets.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

FRESH BUSINESS BEFORE SENATE.

A meeting of the Bombay University Senate will be held on Friday, the 14th November in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall of the University when the debate on Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar's proposition in connection with Oriental studies will be resumed.

The senate will next consider Principal Paranjpye's motion regarding the transfer of students from one college to another, which asks for a new regulation prohibiting the transfer during the first year of the University course except in cases in which the parent or guardian is transferred from one district to another or a change for the student's health has been recommended by a recognised medical practitioner.

The senate will also consider the advisability of so altering the regulations as to make it possible for the election of a new dean, or of additional members of a faculty being held by post and there is a notice of motion recommended by the Syndicate to that effect on the agenda paper standing in the name of Dr. Harold H. Mann.

The amendment of the regulations relating to the Board of Studies has also to be considered.

KICKED TO DEATH.

EUROPEAN ON TRIAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

Mr. J. G. Brumownd, Subdivisional Officer of Barrackpore, is engaged in hearing a case in which Robert O'Brien, an Engineer of the Alexandra Jute Mills at Shamnagore, stands charged with having kicked to death one Rash Behary Neogy, a painter working under him. It is alleged that on the 6th instant the accused entered the paint shop of the mill where the deceased was working. There was an exchange of hot words between them, after which the deceased was kicked. He fell down and was removed to the dispensary where he died from rupture of the spleen. After examining several witnesses the Magistrate framed charges against the accused under section 326 alternately with 323 Indian Penal Code.

The case stands adjourned.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karnik charged one Fakirudin Jamal, a servant in the employ of Kader a dealer in tobacco at Masjid Bunder Road, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 9 in cash. Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant gave the accused Rs. 9 to purchase certain articles from the bazaar. The accused misappropriated the money for his own use.

The accused pleaded guilty. Mr. Solomon asked that the accused might be given the option of a fine as this was his first offence.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 30. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 9 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Ulster and India.

"The Daily Telegraph":—That there might have been something at the back of his mind was clear from a few words which are reported in a later speech, for it has bubbled out in a speech which Lord Crewe subsequently made on Ulster. "If the Ulster arguments were good, then there was no possible answer if the same arguments were used by those desirous of promoting a revolution in India." Why the two should be connected; why the hint should be so injudiciously thrown out it is hard to say. There are unquiet stories floating of Indian unrest. Why seek to inflame them? He referred to the anxiety regarding India and the Balkan war, and the Moslems, but what it has to do with Ulster is difficult to see. It surely was never meant to point the moral to India! The sad fact seems to be dawning that the present policy towards India is a wavering one. We hope it is not a mistaken one. "He that wavereth is like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed" says St. James in his Epistle. The threats of making India angry and what would happen, the ever-growing denouncements of the Extremists, the Sikh unrest, the Moslem trouble; all these things count, and need watching, careful watching. But we believe and our belief is largely shared, that at the present time the great heart of India is sound, so far as the present rule is concerned. It is a great pity that the Irish question has been dragged in.

Hoist with his own Petard.

"The Indian Mirror":—The number of Commissioners was cut down by the Mackenzie Act on the ground that too many Commissioners meant too much talk. Experience, however, has shown that one tongue can be as long as ten put together. The debative propensity of the Corporation has not certainly waned by reason of the fact that instead of 75 Commissioners, as before, there are now only 50. Moreover, the actual business of the Municipality is in the hands of small working bodies, and it is immaterial, therefore, whether the number of Commissioners is 50, 75 or 175. Mr. Shirley Tremearne was by no means chivalrous when he introduced the tale of Balam's ass. He would appear to have adorned the tale by his own example. His reference to young vakils "talking the most arrant nonsense until the judge got impatient and told them to sit down," was beside the point, for the talking of nonsense is not the sole privilege of the unfledged lawyer. The fact of the matter is that those who inveigh against talk are the greatest sinners in this respect, to with Mr. Tremearne himself, who, by shortening his expletives, adjectives and allegories, could have reduced his speech to the moderate dimension of half a dozen lines. However, the Corporation has had the good sense to differentiate between "the most arrant nonsense" and its reverse, and to vote for Mr. Apcar's resolution by a majority of 18 against 5.

Sir James Meston.

"The Comrade":—Sir James Meston has the virtues and defects of his Service, inasmuch as he is ready to believe the word of a Civilian against the world, even if he is not ready to screen an offender in the Service in order to save its face. We have hitherto refrained from discussing in detail the allegations of atrocious conduct against Mr. Tyler and the popular belief that Sir James Meston gave this official a very bad quarter of an hour when he arrived post-haste from Bareilly on the 4th August. But we have already expressed our surprise and resentment that Sir James Meston should have unreservedly accepted the statement of Mr. Sim and on that slender support hung the entire weight of a judgment which is unjust not only to the Mussalmans of Cawnpore, but to the entire Moslem community. "On this point," said Sir james to the Deputation, "I assure you, gentlemen, that I did not rush to a conclusion." We fear in giving this assurance Sir James Meston was deceiving himself without convincing his hearers. For he confesses that before the Mosque was demolished he did not consult Moslem doctors of law, and the only indication of anything which could have reconciled him to this sacrilege that we can discover in his letters and telegrams to ourselves or his letters to and conversations with other Mussalmans is the *ipse dixit* of Mr. Sim who, when consulted by Sir James, "at once told me that when the Muhammadans took him to see the *dalan*, they crowded into it with their shoes on." This is the statement of which the correctness was "unreservedly" accepted by Sir James Meston when he wrote to us on the 2nd July, and with reference to which he said six weeks later in his reply to the Deputation that "that evidence I belive in spite of attacks which have been made in the Press." But was it the Press—and the "outside agitators"—only that attacked this solitary piece of evidence?

Prison Reform in England.

"The Statesman":—We heartily welcome the Home Secretary's announcement that he hopes to pass a measure of Prison Reform next session. A year or two ago Mr. Churchill talked of coming changes in our penal system, but since then we have heard no more about it. It is one of the worst features of that system that, by offering in the case of minor offences the alternative of fine or imprisonment, it makes a vital and a cruel distinction between rich and poor. Literally tens of thousands of poor people go to prison every year, a large proportion of them for the first time, for offences against police regulations, local byelaws, and so on, simply because they are not in a position to pay a small fine on the spot. Over 1,000 persons were actually imprisoned last year for offences under the Education Acts, and another 1,000 for offences under the Highway Acts. The middle or upper class defendant pays his 10s. or 20s. or 40s., very likely without even troubling to appear personally in Court; the working-class defendant goes to gaol for 14 days or a month. Thus do we vindicate the British maxim that all classes are equal before the law.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has kindly consented to perform the opening ceremony of the new building of the Rammohun Library of Calcutta on the 9th December, at 5 p.m.

HOW SHOULD A CITY BE RUN?

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

PLEA FOR EXPERT MANAGEMENT.

"Is it the citizen who should himself think out the details of efficient city government and 'agitate' and 'put pressure' on 'the authorities' until something is done? Or are our elected representatives the persons who should be always alert, watching for means of improving and developing the machinery of city life? Or ought we to turn to the permanent officials and say, 'If these things are good, why have you not provided them for Manchester before?'"

Mr. T. C. Horsfall in answer to the above questions made in the "Manchester Guardian."

I believe that almost everyone who has studied carefully, as I have tried to do English and German systems of municipal government would say in answer to your questions: "If towns are to be places in which the majority of the persons who have to live in them can be fairly healthy and happy, though the citizens themselves ought to form organisations to discover what are the conditions which are necessary for making health and happiness possible, and ought, with the help of the churches, to co-operate with the municipal government in getting the conditions created and maintained, there must be, in addition to such permanent officials as we now have, who have very little power to influence public opinion and the action of the town council, others, like the Oberburgermeister and Burgermeister and other members of the 'Magistrat' of a German town, whose functions were described in a recent article from your Berlin correspondent—men trained to know what are the needs of a town, placed in positions in which they can strongly influence public opinion and the action of the elected members of the municipal government, paid to give all their working time to the service of the town, and appointed for such long periods of time that when they have formed a policy they can hope to see it carried into effect."

As nearly four-fifths of our people are now living in towns of considerable size and the influence of large districts in all our large towns is very injurious to the physique and the civilisation of their inhabitants, it is obvious that there ought to be a very great improvement in our system of municipal government.

We can measure the fitness or unfitness of our kind of municipal government for the task of creating and maintaining the conditions needed for health and happiness by the degree in which it has shown itself aware that the growth of towns was creating new evils, and by the degree in which it has discovered and applied counteracting measures. That the evils can be counteracted in great measure cannot be doubted. By the provision of a playground within easy reach of every dwelling, by the placing of all playgrounds under the control of well-trained superintendents, by the giving of much physical training in the form of gymnastics and organised games in elementary schools, by the provision of compulsory continuation schools with a curriculum including much physical training, by the provision of large ranges of playing fields all round towns, by the permission and encouragement of drill and wholesome games on Sunday afternoons, the physique and health of town populations could have been kept at a fairly high level.

WHERE BRITIAN HAS LAGGED.

By the acquisition and full use of town-planning powers all new parts of towns might have been made wholesome and beautiful. Knowledge of the beauty of nature could have been made general by the provision of many small planted open spaces, by sending children into the country, by providing schools with gardens, by the large use of plants and pictures of beautiful flowers and beautiful scenery in elementary schools. Knowledge that small homes can be beautiful and bright could have been given by having model small dwellings in public art galleries and providing every part of every large town with an accessible art gallery. And almost every kind of industry might have been made less uninteresting to those engaged in it by providing galleries containing beautiful products of all the industrial arts, in which every worker could see beautiful things closely related to those made by himself.

None of these things has been done so fully as it ought to have been done. Some have not been done at all. For a third of a century Scandinavian, Dutch, Belgian, German, and other towns possessed and used town-planning powers before our town councils discovered that the possession of powers of the kind was desirable and possible. It cannot be truly said that our from of municipal government has left the community unprovided with the conditions needed for health and happiness because it lacked the power to provide them. Town councils have long possessed very great powers, and have for many years had so much political influence that they could have easily got any additional powers which the majority of them wished to get. The real reason for their failure is that town councils elected as ours are do not know what are the conditions needed for health.

Our system of election can and does give us councillors most of whom have a sincere desire for the welfare of the community, who have much common sense, and would therefore gladly choose good guides if they were allowed to do so, and would know the difference between wise and unwise proposals for municipal action if the reasons for wise action were explained to them by persons whom they believed to possess adequate knowledge and sound judgment. But men possessed of the necessary amount of knowledge of the real needs of a town cannot be obtained by our system of muicnipal elections.

Obviously the German system is far better fitted than ours to create the conditions needed for health. The elected town council appoints the Oberburgermeister and Burgermeister and other men who do work like that of our chairmen of committees, and these appointed men form the executive part of the municipal government. They are chosen from among men who have studied the needs of towns, and as they are appointed for long terms—in Prussia for twelve years—and are sure, if they are efficient and courteous, to be re-elected, if they wish to be, and to serve for life, they are able to think out the policy which they believe to be best fitted to promote the public welfare, and to feel fairly certain that within certain limits they will be able to get their policy carried out.

But it is necessary to point out that there are unpassable limits to a German Magistrat's power of getting a wise policy carried into effect, and that there is good reason to believe that if we had the German system the life of the inhabitants of our towns would be made much healthier than it is possible for a German Magistrate to make life in its town. For, unfortunately, in many of the German towns the action of the town council is controlled and that of the Magistrate limited by men who would be ruined if the tall, dear, unwholesome houses which they own were exposed to the competition of smaller, more wholesome, and cheaper houses, and who use their power to ensure that as many as possible of the new houses built shall be as big, as dear, and as unwholesome as their own property. In this country an efficient municipal government would find no such obstacle in its path.

NEW LIFE FOR DEAD ACRES.

BACILLI TO WORK AS PLANT FEEDERS.

Hopes of the great part that is to be played in the fertility of the soil by "beneficent bacteria" are quite revived by a series of experimets now being brought to a conclusion by Professor Bottomley, says the "Daily Mail."

Some years ago he succeeded in harnessing bacilli, endowed with the capacity of extracting nitrogen from the air, to several new varieties of plants; but the bacilli have not in the intervening years quite played the part that was expected. Some of them "proved lazy" and some would only work if the soil was exactly suitable.

Now Professor Bottomley has turned a cousin of these bacilli to a more generally useful work; and probably a regular factory, with the bacteria as the hands, will presently be started. Professor Bottomley hopes, indeed, that his discoveries may lead to the establishment of a great industry; and the expectation is more immediate than the slight sketch of the discovery, given recently at the British Association, would suggest.

In co-operation with certain mechanical processes these soil bacteria will convert what is now the most barren of soils into a fertilising material comparable with guano. They are harnessed to the work of making peat an available plant food. Peat is barren solely because it is without bacteria, which have been killed by want of air. Professor Bottomley does not yet suggest that he can, as it were, sow the bacteria on a peat bog and make it into golden soil, but he does hope that he can take supplies of peat and convert them into a very rich manure which may do permanent as well as immediate service to any soil.

A number of men of science with whom the prospects were discussed agreed in saying that the conversion of peat into rich plant food was almost sure to be ultimately achieved, even if this present endeavour should prove less successful than was expected, and would prove an immense boon to English and Irish agriculture. As one of them said: "The food is there if it can be rendered digestible."

12-HOUR CONFESSION.

CAREER OF AN ARTIST IN MURDER.

A mild-looking man of medium height whom the Chicago police arrested on October 5, on a charge of murdering, on September 6, Mrs. Mildred Allison Rexroat, a teacher of dancing, has confessed that during the last twelve months he has killed eleven men and women, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

Henry Spencer is the name of the man, who professes to number his capital crimes by the score, and who boasts that he has given away £2,000 worth of jewels taken from the fingers and necks of his victims. He is thirty-two years of age and has spent more than ten years in convict prisons for burglary. When arrested he declared, "Well, I shall hang now anyhow, so I may as well clear up all the mysteries of which I am the author."

For twelve hours Spencer held the attention of the detectives while he gave his narrative in amazing detail.

Spencer gave the names of four women he had "married" and said he had killed two of them. One of the two he described as a domestic servant. The police have failed to gather any confirmation of his statements that he murdered her.

Mrs. Rexroat was a teacher of "Tango" dancing. She became friendly with Spencer, who lured her to a Chicago suburb with the ostensible object of starting a dancing class there. "She thought I was going to marry her," Spencer confessed. "I took her down a dark road by the railway, and when we were under a bridge I shot her. I then laid her body across the rails, first taking from her finger a ring worth £60. It was a neat, businesslike job. On the journey back to Chicago I emptied the contents of the woman's suit-case on the railway line."

After cataloguing a score of murders which he professed to have committed, Spencer, in a bored fashion, held his head in his hands and said to the detectives, "I am really too tired to remember any more. Now I must have some sleep. After I have rested perhaps I shall be able to remember more. The truth of the matter is, I have killed so many that I can't remember all of them."

The Chicago police believe that Spencer's confession will clear up several mysterious murders in Chicago.

Mr. Enthoven, Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, will reach Bombay from England on the 31st instant. He reaches Simla on the 8th. Mr. Grunning who has been acting for him will return to Shahabad as Magistrate and Collector.

"JIMMY GLOVER AND HIS FRIENDS."

AMUSING STORIES OF STAGELAND.

"Jimmy Glover and His Friends," which was published in mail week, is the title of the second volume of reminiscenses of stageland and Bohemia written by Mr. J. M. Glover, known to everybody as the musical director of Drury Lane Theatre, says the "Daily Mail." Mr. Glover's experience has been varied—"chemist's assistant, choirboy, organist, entertainment pianist, newspaper reporter, composer of music director of theatres, proprietor of travelling theatrical troupes, mayor of a county borough, ex-officio J. P. for two years. Poor Law guardian, and overseer." Above all, he has been a man-about-town, and he is full of stories about interesting personages of the theatres and the West End for a generation past. His book begins nowhere and ends nowhere. It makes no more call upon connected reading than a dictionary. Its breezy character is best indicated by the repetition of a few stories taken almost at random from pages that are crowded with them.

DAN LENO.

The author, while fully admitting the fun of Dan Leno, insists that his idea of humour, so far as Drury Lane pantomime was concerned, was contributory rather than original. "Augustus Harris used to say in effect, 'Leno, I pay you a huge salary—£60 a week—go on and be funny.' Arthur Collin's idea was: 'Leno, I pay you four times what Harris paid you. I cannot afford to allow you to do what you like. You must do what I want in your own inimitable way. There is the idea; you decorate it.'

"In 'Mother Goose' Leno actually refused to come on in the funny market-cart entrance devised for him, and even walked out of the theatre two days before Boxing Night, and left stranded a £15,000 production and 500 artists. . . all this in his temper because he could not have his way. When, *maegre lui*, he did what he was told and made the famous goose-cart entrance that was designed and carefully thought out for him, the entire pantomime stopped for the longest laugh that has ever been heard in a theatre, and everybody shouted, 'How marvellous! How superb! How does Dan think of these funny ideas?'"

AT SANDRINGHAM.

On the eventful visit to Sandringham the company were met at the station by royal omnibuses emblazoned with the royal monogram. Dan Leno was the last to enter. He looked at the company of comedians, and then, turning to the Duke of Fife, asked, "Night charges, your Grace?"

Many stories of the late King Edward are given. If the King, when Prince of Wales, wanted a box and the royal box was taken "it was put nicely to the party who had booked it whether they could see their way to obliging his Royal Highness, and the result was, of course, invariably in the affirmative. The Prince, however, was very reluctant to have this done, and always wished the party obliging should be as little inconvenienced as possible, so much so that he has frequently said, 'Why did you disturb anybody on my account? I could have come here another evening. Please see they are thanked in my name.'"

The Prince was very annoyed if the audience were kept waiting for the play because of his late arrival. Whenever he saw a benefit announced for some well-known artist or some poor player who had fallen on bad times, he immediately put his name down for stalls or boxes to a substantial amount. Sometimes he was outspoken: "A charming play, but tell Mr. —— he was too long on the stage. I got tired of him.' That was the message sent through an acting manager.

THE KING AND THE BANDMASTER.

Once "one of our most celebrated bandmasters" was told off to supply the necessary music on board the royal yacht during Cowes Regatta. He had his letters addressed "Mr. ——, c.o. H.M. Yacht Victoria and Albert, Cowes." The King saw one of the envelopes, and that put him in an immediate temper. "Tell Mr. ——," he said, "it is very good of him to turn his Majesty's yacht into a post office or house of call for his correspondence!" But some time afterwards the bandmaster was awarded the M.V.O.

Sir Herbert Tree made his first appearance on a music-hall stage soon after being a party to the prosecution of most of the music-halls of London for the illegal performance of stage plays. A little nervous about how the variety artists would receive him, he asked Lady Tree to accompany him to the rehearsal.

"Suddenly one of a semi-dressed, perspiring duet of acrobats in practising slippers and a semi-soiled sweater cautiously approaches His Majesty's Knight, strikes him a good-humoured, well-intentioned, but inconveniencing blow on the back, and says: "'Ullo, 'Erbert, 'ow are yer? Glad to see you on the 'alls."

"A sublime pause, a long stare of astonishment, a confused look, and a triumphant smile, and 'Erbert turns round mechanically and says, 'I'm very well, thank you—you know my wife, Maud? Maud—The Two Whacks! The Two Whacks—Maud!'"

SIR HENRY IRVING.

Mr. Glover declares that Sir Henry Irving never could bear criticism. "Irving invited his pet penmen [to the Beefsteak Club or behind the scenes] and encouraged them in every way possible to deal sympathetically with his various ventures. But to suggest that they blackmailed him in return would have been cowardly, and to say that he said so, now that he is dead and cannot be called to witness, is worse."

"Xavier Leroux wrote a beautiful suite for 'Dante' at Drury Lane, what time a panorama passed with illustrated scenery on the Road to Hades. 'Eh, what do I do, Loveday, eh?' growled Irving, while the stage procession of miles of landscape unrolled itself. 'Stand here on the stage, eh? Looking at it, eh? Doing nothing, eh? Saying nothing, eh?' 'I think so,' piped Loveday, the stage manager. 'I think not,' said Mr. Irving. 'Cut the d—— thing out.' And thus Art once more fell a victim to Effect."

SIR AUGUSTUS HARRIS.

Sir Augustus Harris generally had three people round him to do any one man's work, and he loved to parade his theatrical importance, particularly on the Continent. "I remember his once becoming enraged with the depreciatory criticisms of Covent Garden Opera written by its then musical critic in "The Times": so he complained to Mr. Buckle, the editor, and "The Times" wrote back for a list of all the seats which had been sent to them during the season, adding 'We will send cheque.' Harris did as requested, and when he received the cheque shouted with joy: 'Now we've got their bad notices and their good money both!'"

"H. B. Farnie's one admonition to each and every chorus-girl on a first night was 'You look the prettiest girl on the stage to-night, but don't say I said so, or the others will be jealous,' and so he always had a sincere chorus performance on all his *premieres*."

Mr. Glover makes a careful study of the ballet-girl. Of all the rank and file, he says, these ladies of the ballet, as they insist on being called, lead the most domesticated lives, and are most thoroughly sincere in their habits, friendships, and business vocations. A ballet-girl is seldom seen at a smart West End restaurant. She seldom rises above her Lockhart's, her "Popular" Cafe, or her steak-and-onions at home. The ballet-girl and the chorus-girl never mix.

FLAT ROBBERY PLOT.

CONVICTION OF "DETECTIVE" LOVER.

The duping of a girl by her lover, who represented himself as a detective, was described at London Sessions on October 7, when Charles Octave Aucourt, an agent, George Rogers, a cook, and John Jones, a porter, pleaded not guilty to having been concerned in breaking and entering a flat at Belsize Park-gardens, N.W., and stealing silver articles worth £150, says the "Daily Mail."

Mr. Lawless, prosecuting, said that Aucourt had been "keeping company" with a servant named Hilda Bensley, employed at the flat. On September 12 she was left in charge of the place, and that evening she and Aucourt, who had inspired her complet confidence by representing that he was a detective, went to several public-houses. Aucourt, as was usual when in her company, was entrusted with the care of her purse in which she kept the key of her master's flat. He left her for some time, and the suggestion of the prosecution was that he took the opportunity to join other men and break into the flat.

On her return Miss Bensley discovered the robbery and she went back to Aucourt, who telephoned to the police. Two officers came to the flat, and as the girl was frightened Aucourt stayed there during the night. He warned the girl not to tell the detectives that he had remained in the flat. She afterwards told the truth. The stolen property was traced to Rogers and Jones.

Hilda Bensley, giving evidence, said that Aucourt frequently visited her at the flat. After the robbery he persuaded her to run away with him.

Questioned by Aucourt, the witness said that when she first met him he showed her a pocket-book. This was handed up to the judge, who read the following printed extract pasted inside it:—

"MOST FAMOUS DETECTIVE."

"Mr. Charles O. Aucourt, a most famous detective (vide Press). It is considered by many that a detective office is conducted for divorce only. This is not the experience of Mr. Charles Aucourt, who has rendered valuable assistance to the Secret Service and obtained information of great importance to European and Foreign Powers, newspapers, politicians, financiers, and to hundreds of the principal trading firms in London and abroad. Consult Mr. Aucourt at once. . . . A visit to him at once inspires confidence and will repay everyone interested or beset by a difficulty. Charles Aucourt and Co., detective agents and confidential investigators. Patronised by the nobility. Continental and American experience. Bankers and leading solicitors' references."

Detective-Sergeant Askew said that with Detective Grey he visited the flat but found no trace of forcible entry. As they were leaving Aucourt invited them to have a whisky and soda, but they declined.

Aucourt gave evidence and said he had never seen the two other men before. It was stated he had several previous convictions, including one in 1898 of five years' imprisonment for obtaining money by false pretences.

The jury found that he was concerned in breaking into the flat, and convicted the other men of receiving the stolen property. Sentence on Aucourt was postponed. Rogers was ordered fifteen and Jones eighteen months' imprisonment.

MRS. LLOYD GEORGE.

AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF

Mrs. Lloyd George, the wife of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, presided at the inaugural meeting of the North Wales Women's Temperance Union's Congress at Pwllheli, which is being attended by 350 delegates. The subject of discussion was "Purity."

Mrs. Lloyd George, in the course of her opening remarks, said that Wales was not to-day what it ought to be in the matter of sex morality and sobriety. To cure the evils which now beset their country they must go to the homes of Wales and enlist the sympathy of every mother of children. She feared it was in the home that the evil arose, and in the home, therefore, it must be cured. She appealed to every mother to see that every word spoken on the hearth was pure and undefiled. The home influence should make for modesty and refinement of thought and feeling. When a young woman lost her modesty she was often on the road to immorality. Might it be that the home conversation often created an atmosphere of coarseness and vulgarity which told permanently on the lives of young people unconsciously to their parents?

The question was often asked. What are the political needs of woman? She did not know; but one of woman's greatest needs and loftiest missions was that she should be a refining influence on the hearth and a power for good in the direction of social purity.

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THE NIZAM'S CAPITAL.

A CITY OF MEDIÆVAL SPLENDOUR.

PREPARATIONS FOR VICEROY'S RECEPTION.

(Specially Written for the "Chronicle.")

A series of narrow, winding, clean streets, with houses and palaces surrounded by high walls which exclude the curious vulgar gaze even from the tail back of an elephant, a quiet noiseless town with the atmosphere untainted by smoke and din of rushing vehicles and breathing a pure Eastern calm, a sabbath tranquility—this is Hyderabad, the capital of His Highness the Nizam, the premier ruling chief of India, the trusted ally of the British and the lineal descendant of the powerful governor whom Aurangzab in the zenith of his glory appointed to rule the Deccan for him. Hyderabad is astir and busy. It is to receive as its guest from to-day the representative of the King of England and Emperor of India. Noted for its lavishness of princely hospitality the great semi-independent state of South India seems determined not to fall behindhand in the traditional splendour and cordial warmth of the reception of the Viceroy bythe Nizam. The streets are being repaired, street police surveillance maintained, and all that is necessary is being done to make Falaknuma, the temporary residence of Lord Hardinge, a guest-house worthy of the dignity and royalty of Hyderabad.

But the immutable law of change is operating on Hyderabad too. The visitor who beholds the city and casually inspected its public offices is struck by the silent revolution. The mint is there, the coin of the Asua house is still current, the noble Urdu idiom is still the language of the Court, the zenana system is still maintained in its sacrosanct rigidity. Yet the capital of the Deccan exhibits a transformation. It evinces the spirit of reform, in the first places of economy, which characterises the rule of the present Nizam. A short while ago the Arab guards clamoured for enhanced wages and with beat of drum and the usual signs and tokens of the aggrieved Oriental sought, or rather forced, an audience of His Highness. His meek predecessor would have yielded to the customary importunity, but the vigorous young prince referred them to the proper channel of communication with himself and firmly declined to yield to a demonstration of hereditary violence.

THE NIZAM'S RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.

The foreign traveller in India is impressed with the religious tolerance of the British. A smattering of text-books has taught him that the British bayonet alone stands between the powerful arm of the fanatic impoverished Moslem and the bejewelled throat of the defenceless Hindu. He believes that racial hatred is the bedrock on which rests part of British prestige. How utterly untrue this is can be demonstrated by a visit, ever so fleeting, to this great Moslem dependency. And be it noted at the outset that the complete religious freedom which is accorded to the Nizam's subjects is no latter-day importation, no feeble imitation of British enactments, but a traditional system dating from Aurangzeb whom false history depicts as the destroyer of the Hindu faith. The Nizam maintains as a matter of course, mosques and mullas. But he does more. He grants subsidies, yearly and regularly, for repairs and new buildings of Hindu temples. The Budget of this enlightened potentate makes provision for the maintenance of a Zoroastrian temple and its chief and earmarks regular subsidies to Christian missionaries whose avowed object is to win proselytes from Moslems and Hindus. The other day there was an insignificant disturbance over the *Ganpati* procession and to compose the dispute the Nizam forthwith appointed a Commission representing all the three communities of his wide dominions—the Moslem, the Hindu and the Parsi.

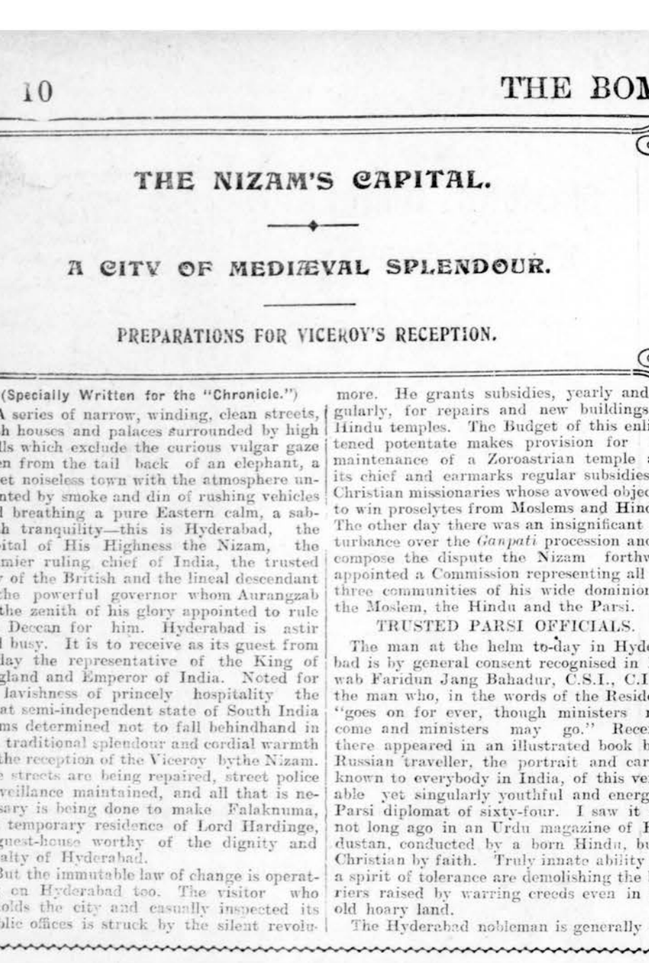
TRUSTED PARSI OFFICIALS.

The man at the helm to-day in Hyderabad is by general consent recognised in Nawab Faridun Jang Bahadur, C.S.I., C.I.E., the man who, in the words of the Resident, "goes on for ever, though ministers may come and ministers may go." Recently there appeared in an illustrated book by a Russian traveller, the portrait and career, known to everybody in India, of this venerable yet singularly youthful and energetic Parsi diplomat of sixty-four. I saw it also not long ago in an Urdu magazine of Hindustan, conducted by a born Hindu, but a Christian by faith. Truly innate ability and a spirit of tolerance are demolishing the barriers raised by warring creeds even in this old hoary land.

The Hyderabad nobleman is generally credited with the possession of fine phrases and fragile promises. The representative of this paper had the fortune to meet many prominent residents of a State which perpetuates the Middle Ages in many an aspect of leisurely life; but he does not remember to have come across any noteworthy combination of divergent speech and act. A noteworthy feature of the Hyderabad State are its many and trusted Parsi officials—practically aliens and immigrants. The State is divided into four divisions each under a *Suba*, two of whom are Parsis. The old house of the Chinoys still holds its own under altered environments, many of its scions receiving hereditary pensions from a treasury which may have discarded principles of unprincely parsimony, but which recognises in the impoverished son, the services rendered by the capable father or grandfathr. A noteworthy feature of Hyderabad Society are families like that of Colonel M. E. Reporter, I.M.S., who are a sort of uniting link between the City of the Nawabs and the Residency. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, however, are presently coming. No one has another thought. And your correspondent will put off his observations till after the great event.

On account of representations from the local authorities of the scarcity of grass and water which made road marching impossible the move of the 19th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, in relief from Cawnpore to Meerut had to be cancelled. The movement is to be carried out by rail.

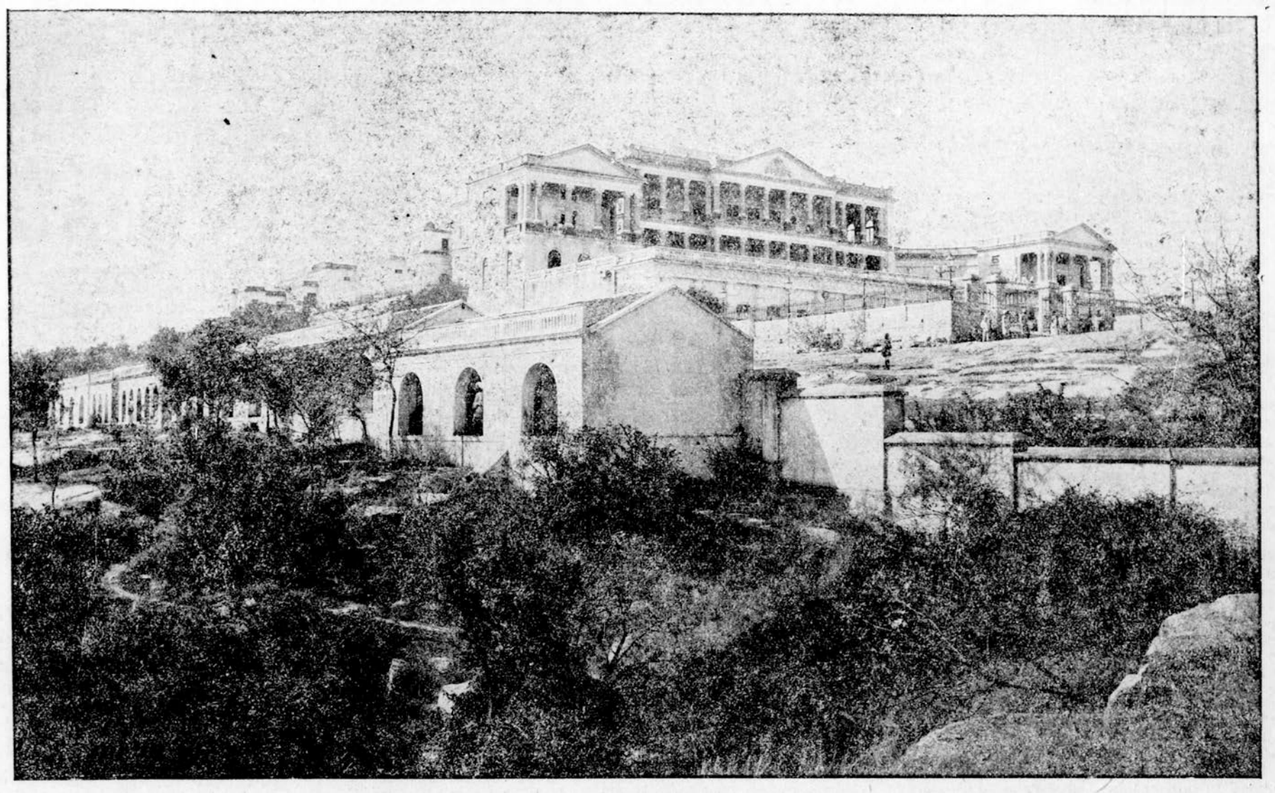
THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.



Bombay Chronicle Press.

H. H. Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung, Premier Prince of the Indian Empire, Ascended the Gadi, 29th August, 1911.

FALUKNAMA ("RISING TO THE SKY.")



The Official Residence of the Nizam's Prime Minister; where Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge will stay during their visit. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

NO MORE DRAWING-ROOMS.

WOMAN'S MOVEMENT.

ONE GOOD RESULT.

Miss Cicely Hamilton writes to the "Daily Mail":—

One of the minor sensations of the last few days has been the loudly expressed resentment of a certain eminent physician at what he terms the "compulsory intellectual co-operation of man with woman." Man, he assures us vehemently, dislikes being set to work with a woman sitting beside him. Her presence, it seems, disturbs him when he thinks; when he ought to be making calculations he finds himself looking at her petticoats. In short, he would rather be without her.

And it must not be supposed that the eminent physician is strikingly peculiar in his views. On the contrary, one of the characteristics of a world arranged for the comfort and convenience of man—as our world was until recently—is the firm refusal of the human male to see too much of his women. He wants them, certainly, but he does not want them always. When he lives in the East he puts them in a harem and keeps them there, carefully and safely, where they cannot follow him about. When he lives in the West he devises a place called their sphere, and tells them to stay in it till wanted. And his idea of a really nice sphere is a kitchen, for duty, and a drawing-room, for harmless recreation.

THE RIGHT SPHERE FOR A WOMAN.

For all their professions of devotion to the gentler sex, our not very remote ancestors were exceedingly reluctant to have ladies about them except when they felt in the mood for them—say, when they wanted to be comforted, or felt the desire to make love.

These, of course, are large and important exceptions; but they are exceptions only, and not the whole of life. Even the most depressed of gentlemen has moments when he feels his courage rising; and even the most amorous and inconstant of mankind can give only a limited portion of his time to the art and pursuit of flirtation. And into the other and usually larger part of the average man's existence, woman—at any rate, the gentlewoman of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries—did not really enter at all. Her duties were domestic; his were not; and the forms of amusement he thought suitable for himself he seldom thought suitable for her.

Anything in the nature of field sports or out-of-door exercise for woman was naturally not encouraged in days when it was not considered the thing for a nice young woman to develop a healthy appetite—when the world in general thought with Edmund Burke that "the beauty of women is considerably owing to their weakness and delicacy, and is even enhanced by their timidity." Out of her own small sphere, then, a woman was a bit of a nuisance—as the timid and delicate almost invariably are; and as a bit of a nuisance she was relegated to her own quarter of the house. There her lord and master knew he could find her when required; and thence he dismissed her after dinner when he meant to be jolly with his friends.

Lest I be thought to exaggerate, consider the following extract from an eighteenth-century treatise on female education:—

> Women are not formed for political eminence or literary refinement. The softness of their nature, the delicacy of their frame, the timidity of their disposition, and the modesty of their sex absolutely disqualify them for such difficulties and exertions. In that ardour of understanding which rouses emulation, she would lose that soothing manner which conciliates and endears. The world would be deprived of its fairest ornaments—life of its highest zest, and man of that gentle bosom on which he can recline amidst the toils of labour and the agonies of disappointment.

I think it is obvious that the gentleman who wrote the above had small use for a woman except to stroke his head and pet him when he was tired or out of sorts; and we may fairly conclude that when he was and his prospects rosy—he went off with his men friends and left her severely alone. No wonder a poet was moved to sing that "the life of woman is full of woe"—her own and other people's!

A WELL-APPOINTED PEN.

The drawing-room, then, as our fathers and mothers understood it, was a well-appointed pen where you herded your women till you wanted them; and, as such, it flourished and existed till the advent of what is known as the woman's movement. This may be defined as the endeavour—the largely successful endeavour—of the modern woman to push herself into places which the ancient man would rather keep her out of. One of these places is Parliament, to which she has not yet attained the right of entry. But if she has failed in that respect she has succeeded in many others; and one by one she is breaking the barriers which man has erected to keep her from following him about. So far from displaying symptoms of sex hatred the modern woman is characterised by an eager desire for the companionship of the other sex, a firm determination to see much more of man than her foremothers used to do. Not even his grumbling can prevent her from taking a job in his office; not even his annoyance will keep her from sharing his games and his pleasures. Firmly and with affectionate persistence she thrusts her companionship upon him; firmly and with affectionate persistence she declines to leave his side. So far from feeling insulted by latter-day feminine developments, every clear-thinking man must be gratified by the latter-day feminine desire to accompany him wherever he goes—to his business, to his smoking-room, to his golf-green.

MEN AND WOMEN MORE TOGETHER.

The result of this womanly persistence is that the men and women of to-day have many more points of contact than those of a century ago; and, having more points of contact, they live far more together. Hence a mingling and community of interests and the practical disappearance of a quarter of the house distinctively, devoted to women. The modern household has no sharp dividing line between the territory of the master and the territory of the mistress thereof. The drawing-room still exists, of course—nominally, and as a room in the house; but it exists no longer as a place of seclusion for women.

Restaurant living, may be, has had something to do with the change; at any rate, it is leading to a modification of the British habit of bundling the womenfolk out of the room when the talk begins to be interesting. When you take out a woman to dinner you cannot very well send her to sit on the doormat while you smoke your cigar at the table—not even if she is only your wife. She remains and smokes, too, if she wishes it—except in that land of the free, the United States of America—and so gets into the habit of doing the same thing at home.

I make no doubt that the process of emancipating the middle and upper class woman from her old domestic bonds had been a sudden and definite process, instead of a slow and insidious one, the masculine outcry would have been loud and long and stupendous. Had it been necessary, as in the case of political enfranchisement or the granting of scholastic honours, to put the question to the vote of a public body, a wail of horror would have risen to smite the heavens! But the steady invasion of masculine privacy has come about so gradually and naturally that it has produced little more than an occasional masculine grumble; though, when you come to think of it, the revolution effected has been greater than any mere political change, since the things you do every day matter much more than the things you do occasionally.

The deliberations of the Theosophical Conference began on Oct. 26, with lectures addressed by Mrs. Z. Best, Miss Stewart and Mr. C. S. Best. Other speakers engaged the audience during the rest of the morning and in the afternoon. In the evening Mr. B. P. Wadia, President, delivered an interestting lecture at the Town Hall on "Man, the maker of his destiny." The Chief Justice Mr. M. Krishnan Nair was the President on Saturday evening. Yesterday also Mr. Wadia delivered another lecture on "Higher Life" which closed the Conference. All the delegates left this morning for Quilon by the motor bus. The conference was a success.

Faluknama : A closer view. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

An incident happened the other day which set me thinking about many things, but this particular one may be summed up in the word "idolising." What is this, is it a good or a bad thing; are the people who do the idolising selfish or otherwise; are they really kind or only cruel in their indulgment of this trait? I will give you the instance which first set me asking myself all these questions. A newly made acquaintance came in one day to ask my advice about some matter of health, which she was not sure how to treat in this climate, and I noticed that she was suffering from a disfigurement which might have been easily cured as a child, and in which I was rather interested as a relative of my own was having her child treated in England for this very same thing.

"VICTIM OF AN IDOLISING MOTHER."

As our little talk had been somewhat intimate, I ventured to ask her why something had not been done for the trouble when she was a child. She remained silent a moment and then said very bitterly: Oh, I am the victim of an idolising mother." I felt rather taken aback, but said nothing, feeling sure the young friend would herself tell me about the matter if she wished to, and if she did not the thing would be let to slide as things do in little friendly chats. There was a longer pause and then she said: "Our mother had the character of being a most devoted mother, who simply idolised her children, but as a matter of fact, there is not one of the six of us who is not suffering more or less—some of us very much the more—from her selfish spoiling and this so-called devotion. She was one of those mothers who never liked to say us nay, no matter what we wanted, or if the giving it would cause us harm of mind or body in the near or later future. She did not like to refuse us anything because she thought we should not love her; she would not give us any present pain for future health and happiness because she feared to lose our affection for one thing, and the other and most potent reason was, that she herself could not bear to see any one suffer or to think that they should suffer, because it always upset her. It was wonderful when I look back to think how early in our lives we realised that all the foolish spoiling and neglect we suffered was because our mother was absolutely selfish. I think children must have a wonderful sense of justice and right, for I can recall now, though I was only a very small little girl how unkind I thought it was of our mother to forbid the sewing up of a bad cut which one of us had received through falling on to a key in a cupboard, 'because it would hurt the dear boy so dreadfully,' with the result that he was disfigured for life, as I am, perfectly needlessly. We used to curl our little lips and turn up our little snub noses (most children's noses are snub) when we heard her recounting all she did for us, and our friends telling her what a wonderful mother she was, and how devoted and unselfish she was and all that. We knew far better in our straight childish judgment. Most of us have deformed mouths and trouble with our teeth, which the effort to remedy has cost a small fortune, besides all the suffering caused at the time and ever since; and for why? because she really 'could not take dear so-and-so to the dentist and see him be hurt, it would make me quite ill.' What about the days and months of pain and misery suffered by dear so-and-so who was tended at such times by somebody else because it made her ill to see him in pain? And so on. In vain our father, who was a very sensible man, tried to point out to her that it was not kindness that she was showing us, that it was cruelty in the end; in vain he offered to take the child in question at the time to the doctor or dentist or whatever it was himself, or to get some one to do so; in vain sometimes the poor little victim itself would implore to have an abscess lanced or a tooth taken out; the reply was always the same: 'Indeed I could not, the thought of it would make me quite ill.' Where did the wonderful devotion and unselfishness of such conduct come in? Yet she had the reputation to the day of her death by the outside world of being 'such a devoted and idolising mother.' The fact remains as a proof to the contrary, that one of us fell a victim to this 'wonderful devotion' and the rest of us all have cause to execrate the trait which was counted to her as worthy of so much praise."

ONE MASS OF SELFISHNESS.

Of course I said what little I could to show my sympathy without blaming the mother over much, but I could not help thinking after she had gone, how many such foolish idolising people there are in the world, to whom the same world is always ready to offer laurel wreaths for virtue, but who are really just one mass of selfishness, about which their nearer relations and immediate family could set forth a very different picture. And it reminded me of a very sad case which had come under my own immediate notice as I unwittingly had to take a very prominent part in the tragedy. Some people possessed of one precious little girl had lately come out from home and I had called on them but knew very little about them really, but both my good man and I were both very much attracted to the child, who seemed to have a particularly nice disposition, albeit most painfully spoiled by one of these idolising mothers, who could not say no. The child took such a fancy to me that on the few occasions on which we met I felt afraid that the mother would not like it, but the last time she commented on it and said: "If Molly were ill at any time would you come and nurse her, Mrs. Gilpin?" It seemed an odd thing to think of, but I answered warmly:" Certainly I would, at any time, night or day." And the whole thing slipped my mind, till one morning quite early, I received an agonised note from the lady saying that Molly was very ill and would I come and nurse her? The house was some distance from ours, so I threw a few things together and went off at once; telling my good man that he must expect me when he saw me. I found the dear little thing in the throes of acute dysentery, and feel sure that if I had not gone when I did she would not have lasted out the day, as the parents, with the best intentions in the world, did not know what to do and they could not get a nurse for love or money. Unfortunately, I had had a pretty severe experience of the malady myself, and was at once able to carry out the doctor's orders and get things into proper trim. But—I found that all my efforts were useless as long as the mother was in the room, as the child would not listen to any thing, and the mother kept imploring me not to do this or that as it was hurting Molly. So at last I had to tell the father plainly that he must keep the mother away, and explained the whole matter. Well, to cut a long story short, the little child became a perfect angel, and took the medicines and allowed remedies to be used without a murmur as soon as I explained the reason of this or that. I fought death for her for six days and nights, but though the dysentery was practically over, the strain on the constitution was so severe that the poor, overworked, little heart gave out. And during all this time the mother only came very seldom into the room at all, but used to stand at the door where the child could not see her, and interrogate me with her eyes or beckon me to tell her how things were going. At the very last though the little thing asked for her she could not bear to watch the pure little spirit depart and stayed away. That nearly finished me, on the top of the long strain of nursing and the tragic ending and all—it seemed too dreadful. I found out from the mother long before this how it was the child had become ill in the first instance. It seems the little one was very fond of mangoes, which however always upset her, but despite this when she clamoured for them the mother could not refuse them to her. The child had a bad pain as usual, so the ayah was told to give her a dose of castor oil The next day Molly kept screaming for ice of which she was inordinately fond, and against the constant nibbling of which I had ventured to warn the mother as being likely to give a bad chill and make her ill. So of course the ice was given, which she chewed and chewed, with the result that at midnight before I was called in poor Molly was seized with acute dysentery. After we had made Molly pretty and decked her with flowers, the mother came and looked at her sobbing out the while. "One thing I can always remember, I never refused Molly anything." And I could not help thinking "If you had, Molly might be here now." So little did the Mother, fortunately for her peace of mind for ever after, realise that she herself was the cause of the awful blow from which she was never really to recover.

MARTYRDOM.

Another mother I know of allowed her son to grow up with a bent and stiffened elbow, because after having it bound up for a broken arm it had become, as is generally the case, stiff and needed to be exercised each day until the muscles became loosened and elastic again. Because it gave him pain and child cries, she would not have him hurt, and he is alive to blame her for a selfishness which has cost him so dear. Another kind of mother was that whose little daughter had had her elbow and arm badly crushed in a carriage accident. The business took months, and it was rather a triumph that the arm was saved at all, but you can imagine how stiff and atrophied the muscles had become. The mother explained the whole situation to the child and begged her help and courage, so that the necessary painful exercising should be carried out to enable her to have the proper use of the limb in the future. The girl rose to the demands made on her quite nobly, but asked her mother if she herself would not do it, as she was sure she would bear it better. So the poor mother had to go through the martyrdom of putting the child to extreme pain two or three times a day—pain which the mother confessed to me she would have given a great deal to be able to bear herself, rather than see her darling have to endure it. The little girl gauged matters most accurately and used to comfort her mother, in between bearing the pain most heroically "Never mind Mummy we shall be glad we have done it some day, shan't we"? until the poor mother used to feel as if her heart would break. Well, the child was quite right, they are both more than glad they carried it through, for beyond a badly scarred elbow the girl has perfect use of her arm, which is really rather stronger than the other as it has been so constantly exercised in the years that followed. Who was the really good mother of these two?

A LESSON TO TAKE TO HEART.

I think it is a lesson we women should all take to heart for we are all prone to make idols of those we love; all well and good as long as it is not a selfish sort of desire, like a miser over his gold, to hoard up the love and attention of the adored one for yourself only. Most of us have known of wives who have been like stones round their unfortunate husbands' necks, preventing them from developing some gift or ambition they had, because in the doing, she would not be first in their thoughts and attentions at all times. I know of a really sad case where the husband had very brilliant gifts added to most wonderful opportunities, which, if he had been permitted to use them would have made him one of the most famous men of the day. But no, his wife was one of those idolising women, and made such scenes when he tried to give the time and attention he should to the work which meant so much to him, and there was so much friction, that he gave up all the promise which lay in his hand almost, and settled down into a most ordinary, humdrum existence, never even alluding to those things, which had been part of his very existence. When I notice his somewhat dull face I often wonder what sort of a mortal tragedy went on inside him before he could school himself to this sort of half-drugged existence. Have not many of us known of the son who had the promise of a fine career open to him, but because it meant leaving his country and a separation from his mother she would not hear of his taking the chance, because she could not bear to have him away from her, so he had to take what he could and lead a dreary life of mediocre prosperity in an office with nothing to look forward to. Indeed, we all of us most likely, could recall many instances of the selfishnesses perpetrated under the head of idolising the unfortunate sufferer. I do think *really* it is worth the while of all of us women to ask ourselves sometimes, are we making an idol of any one, and if so, is it to gratify our own selfish greed for the love of the one idolised, is it for the good of such a one or otherwise? It is so easy to fall into this trap of selfish idolatory; heaps of better people than ourselves have split on that rock. I do not find time every day to do it myself, but I always try to do it, since a talk with one of those blessed ones of this earth, who have lived *in* the world, but not *of* it and have used its evils and difficulties as means for the developing of a sort of atmosphere of kindness and charity which is almost tangible. She told me one day that she always managed to get ten minutes or so every day to review her actions, thoughts and intentions of the last 24 hours, and to try and find out where she had failed; and that it had been a great help in her efforts to lead the higher life, quite apart from any religious observances she practised daily. I, being of a very impulsive temperament, have found it a very real help to me too and have often thanked the giver of the little helping hand to better things.

PROBLEMS OF LANGUAGE.

STRIKING STORIES OF MISSION WORK.

In West Africa there are no fewer than four hundred different forms of native speech, and the traveller soon finds that a dialect by which he can make himself understood in one village is practically useless in another only a few miles away. The natives themselves are in a similar difficulty, and civilisation generally is delayed, says the "Daily News."

Recently something has been done to unify four of the 400 dialects. There are four forms of Ibo—Isuama, Delta, Niger, and Ungwana—and each variation has always been jealously preserved. But the British and Foreign Bible Society has just published a Union Ibo Bible in a form of Ibo speech which was arrived at after many heated discussions between the negro supporters of the different dialects. It is expected that the circulation of this compromise will do much to make intertribal intercourse and civilisation generally a good deal easier.

The translation was a difficult task. Representatives of the diffifferent dialects were invited to meet Archdeacon E. Dennis, of the C.M.S., Niger Mission, and nearly every word was discussed before a compromise could be agreed upon.

The most heated discussion of all was round the word "God." The Ibo word is Chi, but it is applied to so many, many objects of worship that the Supreme Being has to be distinguished from the rest by some adjective or appellation. The Onitshas call Him "the great Chi," the Ungwana people "Chi uku okike." Eventually the translator persuaded the representatives of the rival dialects to agree toChi-neke, which means God the Creator, and could be understood by all the tribes.

VERBS WITH TWENTY-THREE TENSES.

In Central Africa Mr. Daniel Crawford discovered verbs with twenty-three tenses, and nouns with nineteen genders. In the Belgian Congo the Rev. H. J. H. Weeks, who has just translated St. Matthew's Gospel, had the greatest difficulty to find the right words. Once he wanted the word for table. So he rapped on a table, and said to half a dozen boys who were standing round, "What is this?" One boy said that was dodela, another etanda, another bokali, another nlele, and another meza. Next day Mr. Meeks told a boy to fetch the bokali, but the boy only stared in astonishment. The translator discovered later that dodela meant a tap, etanda meant a plank, nlele a cloth , meza a table, and bokali hardness. So he had told the boy to fetch the "hardness."

It seems that the woman's movement is spreading even to Central Africa. In reporting to the Bible Society, the Rev. Edwin Lloyd a missionary out there, writes: "The women are not so ready to be imposed on or disposed of. We do not yet hear of the suffragette but come she will, and the men will find her a very terror when she arrives. No longer will she be married to any man chosen by her father, even though he be a chief. And certainly she will never condescend to be a second, or still less a third, wife. The peculiarities of the faminine mind are likely to cause the Bechuana men considerable astonishment, and they will deserve it. I am on the side of the Bechuana woman. I have even urged them to strike against water-drawing from the unspeakable kloof at Shoshong until their weary Willies have made a decent path through the kloof to the water."

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